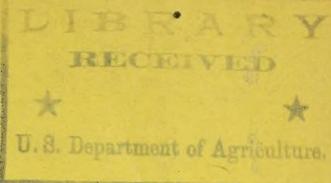


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NO. 1.

1887.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

1888.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees

HARDY EVERGREENS AND ROSES.

FRUITLAND NURSERIES

AUGUSTA, GA.

P. J. BERCKMANS,

PROPRIETOR.

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AUGUSTA, GA.

JAS. L. GOW, PRINTER & STATIONER.

1887.

TO OUR PATRONS.

OUR Catalogue having of late been copied by persons who in this manner depended upon our reputation and the superiority of our products as a basis for their own business, we desire it to be distinctly understood that *we have no connection whatever with any other house, or employ traveling agents*, and that our

RESPONSIBILITY

for any business transactions extends only to persons

PURCHASING DIRECT FROM THE NURSERY.

Dealers purchasing from us sell upon their own responsibility. We likewise disclaim any liability for results arising from defective planting or at improper seasons, or from subsequent faulty treatment and cultivation, and are not in any respect responsible for any loss or damage arising from any failure thereof.

While we exercise the greatest care to have all our trees and plants true to name, well grown, and packed in the best possible manner, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace all trees or plants that may accidentally prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid therefor, it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for said trees or plants that prove untrue.

Our reputation for upright dealing, and the uniform high standard of quality of our products, the results of a thirty years business career, is our only guarantee to our customers.

PREFACE.

NUMEROUS and valuable additions have been made to the collections of Fruits and Plants since the last edition of our DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF FRUITS was issued.

Upwards of two hundred acres are now used for Nursery purposes; the stock of Trees and Plants, in point of quality and variety, is equal to that of any similar establishment in the United States; but, although we do not presume to offer better products than can be grown elsewhere, we, however, claim for our trees *perfect adaptability to the Southern climate and wants of Southern Fruit Growers, together with healthy growth, large size and low prices.* We refer with pleasure to a business career of upwards of twenty nine years in conducting the "FRUITLAND NURSERIES," during which the rapidly increasing sales of the establishment are evidences that the quality of the products has been of uniform quality and highest standard of classification.

Please Read This Before Ordering.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We respectfully beg our patrons to notice the following

TERMS, CONDITIONS, ETC.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

All letters replied to the same day as received. To facilitate carrying out this rule, we would respectfully ask that the name and address of the correspondents be written in full and legibly, giving name of Post Office, County and State.

EXECUTION OF ORDERS.

All orders are executed as promptly as possible after the opening of the forwarding season. In the height of the season it is a matter of extreme exertion to fill orders within forty-eight hours after reception, and we would suggest to our customers the following hints, which we hope will prove satisfactory, as they will assist us very much in the dispatch of business:

1st. Write your "*order*" plainly and legibly upon a separate list, and not mixed up in the body of your letter.

2d. In ordering, state whether standard or dwarf trees are desired, and if the age or style, or varieties named, cannot be furnished, state whether, and to what extent, other varieties, sizes, etc., may be substituted. *We never substitute unless authorized to do so.*

In case our supply of any particular variety is exhausted—which will happen in the most extensive establishments—we make it a rule to return the money, unless authorized to fill out the order with other varieties

3d. Orders are often sent in too late to enable us to fill them, or to notify parties in time to allow them to get supplied elsewhere. We, therefore, solicit early orders, which are filed as received, and filled in rotation. Usually we commence taking up trees by the 5th of November, and the forwarding season lasts until the middle of March. Plants grown in pots can be forwarded at any time of the year; Strawberry Plants from October to March.

4th. Give plain and particular directions for marking and shipping packages. When no directions are given, we shall use our best judgment in forwarding, but in all cases the articles are at the risk of the purchaser after proper shipment, and if delay or loss occurs, the forwarders alone must be held responsible. Carrier's receipts will be taken and sent to our customers in all possible cases.

PREPAYMENT OF FREIGHT.

This being required by the Railroads here, remittances sufficient to cover freight charges must be made in every instance before orders are forwarded. (For rates of freight, see outside cover page.)

ATTENTION TO CUSTOMERS.

It is our earnest desire that all the requirements and directions of our customers be scrupulously attended to by our assistants, and we practice the utmost personal supervision to see that it is carried out. We would therefore respectfully request that we be informed if at any time there is cause of dissatisfaction, that we may have it rectified at the earliest possible moment.

PACKING.

Trees and Plants are packed with the utmost care, so as to insure their safe carriage to great distances.

Orders to amount of \$5 are packed free of charge. Cost of boxes will be charged on orders below that amount. The charge is from 25 to 50 cents, according to size of box.

TERMS.

Cash with the Order, or C. O. D. (collect on delivery) by Express, collecting charges to be paid by the consignee. No deviation.

Large orders can be forwarded by the ordinary freight lines, and will be consigned to ourselves. The Bill of Lading endorsed to parties ordering will be sent C. O. D. by Express, thus reducing heavy Express charges and facilitating collections.

We are compelled to adhere strictly to this rule owing to the difficulty in collecting amounts in remote localities, and the utter impossibility to conduct business upon a credit system.

REMITTANCES

Preferred in drafts on New York or Augusta, payable to our order, or wherever convenient, by Post Office Order. Money sent through the mail or by postal note is in all cases at sender's risk. When Post Office Orders cannot be procured send the money in a Registered Letter.

TREES IN LARGE QUANTITIES AND SPECIAL VARIETIES.

Estimates for such will be given on application.

Orders for 100 or 1,000 trees in the aggregate, but comprising several classes, will be billed as follows:

50 trees of a class at 100 rates; less than 50 at dozen rates.

500 at 1,000 rates; less than 500 at 100 rates.

NO TREES OR PLANTS SENT BY MAIL.

The labor and time required to properly prepare trees for mailing during our busy season, together with frequent insufficient remittances for postage, are inadequate to the returns, and compel us to respectfully decline this class of orders.

RESERVING TREES.

Orders for trees to be reserved for weeks or months after the opening of the shipping season, must in every instance be paid for in full at time of ordering. We trust that the necessity of this rule will be obvious to all our friends.

TO PERSONS SEEKING INFORMATION UPON HORTICULTURAL SUBJECTS.

While we are always ready to answer every letter desiring information upon these topics, and will cheerfully reply briefly to all queries, we respectfully suggest to our correspondents to subscribe to either of the following practical periodicals, as it often requires more time to answer a query than we can afford to devote to it; and these publications will give full information upon every subject connected with horticulture:

The Gardeners' Monthly, \$2 per annum; Chas. H. Macot publisher, 814 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

The Rural New Yorker, \$2 per annum, weekly; 34 Park Row, N. Y.

The American Agriculturist, \$1.50 per annum, monthly; 751 Broadway, N. Y.

The American Garden, \$1 per annum, monthly; E. H. Libby, Greenfield, Mass.

The Southern Cultivator, \$1.50 per annum, monthly; Atlanta, Ga.

The Southern World, \$1 per annum, semi-monthly; Atlanta, Ga.

The Florida Dispatch, \$2 per annum, weekly; Jacksonville, Fla.

Special attention of fruit growers and amateurs is called to the Catalogue of the GEORGIA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. This Catalogue gives lists of the most valuable varieties of Fruits susceptible of being successfully cultivated in each main geographical region of the State, and is annually corrected and revised by the Society. The transactions of the Society's Annual Session are furnished to the members of the Association. Annual membership fee, \$2.

Address

T. L. KINSEY, Secretary,

SAVANNAH, GA.

EXTRA TREES OR PLANTS.

It is our practice to always add some additional trees or plants commensurate with the extent of the order. This is a matter which must be left to our discretion, as we cannot take notice of requests naming certain varieties which are to be sent gratis with the order.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

APPLES—Standard	20 feet each way.
" Dwarf.....	4 to 6 feet each way.
PEARS—Standard.....	20 feet each way.
" Dwarf.....	10 to 15 feet each way.
PEACHES.....	15 to 20 feet, according to soil.
CHERRIES, PLUMS, etc.....	15 to 20 feet each way.
GRAPES—Concord, Ives, Clinton, Hartford, etc.....	10 feet each way.
Delaware.....	8 feet each way.
Scuppernong, Flowers, and others of same type, 20 to 30 feet in the row, and the rows 10 to 20 feet apart, according to quality of soil.	

NO. OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES APART.

Distances apart each way.	No. of Plants	Distances apart each way.	No. of Plants
1 foot.....	43,560	12 feet.....	302
2 feet.....	10,890	14 "	222
3 "	4,840	15 "	193
4 "	2,722	16 "	170
5 "	1,742	18 "	134
6 "	1,210	20 "	108
7 "	888	25 "	69
8 "	680	30 "	48
9 "	537	35 "	35
10 "	435	40 "	27

CATALOGUES.

The following Catalogues will be mailed free on application:

No. 1—DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Strawberry Plants, Evergreens, Roses, Flowering Shrubs, etc., issued in August.

No. 2—SPRING CATALOGUE of Bedding and Greenhouse Plants, etc., issued in February.

No. 3—WHOLESALE CATALOGUE for Nurserymen and Dealers only, issued in July.

No. 4—FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS, adapted to Florida and coast belt of the Southern States, issued in August.

Address

P. J. BERCKMANS,
AUGUSTA, GA.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

THE most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry, or made so by drainage. Sow cow peas in Spring and turn under with a two-horse plow, followed by a sub-soil plow, during August or September. Lay off the rows at required distances and dig holes at least two feet wide and two feet deep; fill the holes by breaking in the sides, commencing at the bottom and going upwards. Use surface soil in filling up, and with this mix a shovelful or two of cotton seed and stable manure compost well decomposed. Avoid the contact of the roots with heating manures.

SELECTION OF TREES.

For this climate experience has taught us that one year old trees, of thrifty growth, are the most desirable. Purchasers should bear in mind that such a tree can be removed from the Nursery with all its roots; whereas a two or three year old cannot be taken up without cutting away a large portion of them. Success in transplanting is increased according as attention is paid in selecting well rooted trees, instead of heavily branched ones. Give as many sound roots to a tree and as little head as possible. We prefer to cut away every branch, leaving the body two feet high, and to allow the tree to form its head in *its permanent place*, rather than in the Nursery row.

To insure the earliest crop of fruit after transplanting, always select one or two years old trees.

PREPARATION OF THE TREE.

Before planting remove all broken roots. Cut back *one year old Peach or Apple trees* to a naked stem two to three feet high, leave no side branches. *Two years old trees* should have their branches cut back to half their length or more, the lower less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward, and leave the leader the longest. Plant as deep as the tree was standing in the Nursery row, except Dwarf Pears and Cherries, which should be planted sufficiently deep to cover the stock from two to three inches.

TIME OF PLANTING.

In this climate, vegetation, although inactive in Winter for the formation of leaves and new wood, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in November or December will, by the ensuing Spring, have formed sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and will grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Plant as early after the first killing frost as practicable, and do not delay it until the Spring months. Apple trees can be transplanted as late here as March, and in some seasons until the first of April, but success is increased if the planting has been done in the Fall or early Winter.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

APPLES.

FOR reliability no fruit excels this. A full crop is certain in every alternate year, with a fair return in the intermediate period. Lime and ashes must be given the soil, if naturally deficient in these requisite constituents.

Summer and early Fall varieties of Northern or European origin will succeed equally as well as *Southern Seedlings*, but the latter are the only reliable varieties for late Fall and Winter. Northern Winter varieties seldom retain their fruit well here after August, as it decays and falls from the tree during that month.

Some native varieties that keep well, when raised in the upper sections of Georgia and Alabama, fail to retain their keeping qualities when cultivated in the lower or middle sections of these States. Due allowance must, therefore, be made in selecting Winter varieties.

Standards are intended for orchards. For gardens, the Dwarfs, grafted upon the Paradise stocks, are preferable. They bear early and abundantly. They require a rich soil, and such cultivation as is requisite for a garden crop. They can be trained as bushes or small pyramids. Plant so as to leave the connecting point of stock and graft above ground, as the Dwarf becomes Standard when the graft is allowed to strike roots, and to this it has a great tendency. For Dwarfs, Summer and Fall ripening varieties are preferable. Paradise stock stops its vegetation earlier than the Standard, and Winter Apples upon the former do not keep well.

N. B. Our Standard Apple Trees are all grafted or budded upon whole seedling stocks, and not grafted upon pieces of roots. For size and vigor our trees are unsurpassed.

PRICES OF TREES.

	Each	Per 12	Per 100	Per 1000
Standard Trees, 2 and 3 years old, 5 to 7 feet, very strong.....	20c.	\$2 00	\$15 00	\$125
" " 1 year old, 4 to 6 feet, single stem.....	15c.	1 50	10 00	80
Dwarf Trees on Paradise stocks, 1 year from bud.....	25c.	2 50		
" " " " 2 and 3 years, extra fine.....	50c.	4 00		

SELECT LIST.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Astrachan Red. Large yellow, nearly covered with crimson, and fine bloom, juicy, crisp, acid; beautiful fruit. Ripens end of May and continues through June. Tree a thrifty and fine grower, bears young and profusely; excellent and profitable early apple.

Carolina Watson. Very large oblate conical, green striped with dull red, and a dull red cheek, sweet, crisp and perfumed. Ripe beginning of July; exceedingly prolific, and a good market fruit.

Early Harvest. Medium to large, bright yellow, tender, juicy, well flavored, a fine market apple, but, as most yellow apples, is soon bruised and turns black; invaluable in any orchard. June 5th, and lasts two to three weeks.

Early Red Margaret. Synonym, *Southern Striped June*. Small to medium, rather flat, skin yellow, with dark red stripes, sub-acid and high flavor. June 10th, and lasts until July 20th.

Family. Medium, conical, brown red and narrow stripes, juicy and highly flavored. Middle of July, and keeps ripening for six weeks; very productive, and beautiful tree.

Homony. Synonyms, *Summer Queen* (incorrectly in Kentucky,) *Sops of Wine*, *Washington*, *Bennington*, etc. Above medium, round or conical, yellow ground, nearly covered with dark crimson and a few stripes; flesh white, tender, vinous, spicy aroma, very good, productive; tree a moderate grower. Ripe end of June.

Horse. Synonyms, *Haas*, *Summer Horse*, *Yellow*, *Red or Green Horse*, etc. Large, green, acid, fine for cooking and drying, everywhere known. Ripe during July and August; very productive.

Jewett's Best. Large, flat or oblate, yellow, with red cheek, sub-acid, with a rich flavor, very good; tree good grower. Ripe end of July.

Julian. Medium, conical, yellow, with bright crimson stripes, crisp, juicy, sub-acid, and highly flavored; a beautiful fruit. Ripe middle of July; productive, and a fine grower.

Kansas Queen. Large, yellow, nearly covered with crimson; good quality; August; a very attractive variety.

May Pippin. Small, yellow, good quality, ripens first of the season.

Nantahalee. Large, yellow, highly flavored. July 15th.

Pear or Palmer. A native variety, which has been cultivated in Washington and Hancock counties, Ga., for nearly seventy years. The fruit resembles *Rhodes Orange*, but matures a month earlier, or about the middle of June. Flesh yellowish, coarse grained, sugary and of fair flavor, quality good. Tree of rather slow growth. This is entirely distinct from the Pear Apple of Pennsylvania.

Red June. Medium, conical, deep red, juicy and very productive. June 15th to end of July.

Rhodes' Orange. Large, conical, red on orange ground, thickly dotted with russet, sugary and high aroma. July 15th.

Sweet Bough. Large, yellow, very sweet. Ripe end of June; slow grower.

Washington Strawberry. Large, yellow, mottled carmine, flesh yellow, sub-acid, very good. July.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Buncombe. Synonyms, *Meigs*, *Red Fall Pippin*, *Jackson Red*, *Robertson's Pearmain*, *Red Lady Finger*, *Red Winter Pearmain*. A famous North Carolina apple. Large, oblong, greenish yellow, nearly covered with deep carmine, tender, juicy, well flavored. Ripe end of September, and can be kept until New Year; tree upright grower and prolific; an excellent fruit.

Carter's Blue. Synonym, *Lady Fitzpatrick*. Very large, green, washed dull brown red, and a thick blue bloom, crisp, sugary, with a very rich aroma. Ripe in September; tree vigorous grower and fine shape; an excellent and desirable fruit.

Carolina Greening. Synonyms, *Southern Greening*, *Yellow or Green Crank*, *Southern Golden Pippin*, *Green Cheese*, etc. Medium, green or yellow, crisp, sub-acid, fine flavor. Ripe end of September, and will last until January; compact grower and prolific.

Disharoon. Medium to large, yellowish and green, crisp, sweet and good flavor. Ripe end of September and during October; compact grower.

Elgin Pippin. Large, oblate, bright yellow, sub-acid, very rich; an excellent and showy fruit. Ripe August; tree a thrifty grower.

Equinetelee. Synonyms, *Bachelor King*, *Iola*, *Ne Plus Ultra*, *Byers*, *Buckingham*, *Kentucky Queen*, etc. Very large, oblate, yellow, with bright red cheek and crimson stripes, flesh yellow, sub-acid, very rich and juicy; a magnificent fruit. Ripe end of September, and lasts until November; tree compact and vigorous grower, bears young.

Hoover. Synonym, *Wattaugh*. Large, oblate, dark red, juicy, acid, crisp and good flavor. Ripens September and October; tree vigorous, short-jointed grower, very distinct.

Laurens' Greening. Medium to large, flat, green, crisp, juicy, acid and very pleasant. Ripe middle of September; good grower.

Mamma. Large, bright red, crisp, juicy and high flavor. Ripe October; a very distinct and vigorous grower, prolific and fine fruit.

Moon. Above medium, oblong, yellow, washed crimson; flesh white, brittle, rather coarse, sub-acid, quality good; a showy fruit, which commences to ripen June 1st, and yields a succession of ripe fruit until October. Origin Walton co., Ga., about 1870.

Mrs. Bryan. Origin Walker county, Ga. Very large, orange red, quality best. Maturity September and October. An exceedingly handsome fruit, named in honor of Mrs. J. W. Bryan in recognition to her devotion to Pomological progress.

Shannon. Large, yellow, of excellent quality. October and November. Much esteemed in Arkansas and N. W. Texas. Probably identical with Ohio Pippin.

Simmons' Red. Large, orange, nearly covered with red; flesh yellow, sugary, good flavor, quality very good. Matures from June to September.

Taunton. Large, conical, yellow, with dark red cheek, flesh yellow, crisp, high flavored, very acid in rich clay soils, but in sandy loams is unsurpassed in flavor. Ripe beginning of September; tree productive, vigorous, but very open grower, and requires close pruning.

Wallace Howard. Very large, conical, deep orange red, with a few crimson stripes; flesh brittle, sugary and highly flavored, quality best. Maturity October. This variety, as also Mrs. Bryan, were grown from seed by Mr. Robert Boatman, near Dillon, Walker county, Ga., and named in honor of the Rev. Wallace Howard by the Atlanta Pomological Society. First exhibited at the Georgia State Fair in 1881, where its uncommon fine appearance attracted much attention.

Yopp's Favorite. Large, round conical, greenish yellow, flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid, excellent. Ripe September and October; compact grower and productive.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Black Warrior. Above medium, green, quality best, a fine keeper and a first class fruit in every respect; prolific. October to March.

Ben Davis. Synonym, *New York Pippin*, origin Kentucky. Medium, oblate, greenish yellow with a crimson cheek, sub-acid, fair quality, keeps remarkably well.

Cannon Pearmain. Medium, greenish yellow, shaded red, sub-acid, good, a fine bearer and an excellent keeping apple.

Chattahoochee. Large, greenish, with a red cheek, sub-acid, very good. November to January.

Cullasaga. Large, dark red, crisp, sugary; in sandy soils is apt to be too mealy. Ripens November to January.

Etowah, or Cooper's Red. Doubtless a seedling of Shockley, which it resembles in shape, but more highly colored; flesh crisp, sweet and well flavored, quality good. November to March; a fine keeper.

Hiley's Eureka. Deep red, flesh white, vinous, quality best. December.

Horn. Synonym, *N.C. Vandevere*. Medium, flat or conical; here and further South dark crimson; further North green with red cheek, juicy, rich. Ripens November, and has been kept until March; tree open grower, productive.

Hockett's Sweet. Large, red, striped and dotted with darker red, flesh juicy, crisp, sweet, a very good fruit. October to February.

Kittageskee. Medium, yellow, with small black specks, flesh firm, pale yellow, highly flavored, spicy and juicy. Ripens November, and keeps well; very prolific tree a luxuriant grower, rather open when young.

Mangum. Synonyms, *Carter*, *Gully*. Medium, red striped; flesh firm, juicy and well flavored. Ripe in October, and keeps well; productive, tree a vigorous, compact grower.

Maverack Sweet. Large, oblate, green, with dark red cheek and much bloom,

flesh crisp, very sugary and of high aroma, a fine fruit. Ripens October, and keeps well; tree good grower.

Moultrie's. Large, very flat, green, with red stripes, crisp, juicy, sub acid. October to January.

Pryor's Red. Large, red, russety, tender, juicy, sub-acid, rich. November to March; a good fruit and thrifty tree.

Romanite. Fruit similar to *Shockley*; tree of a more open growth, branches slender, and very distinct in foliage and in appearance; possesses all the bearing and keeping qualities of the *Shockley*, always heretofore considered as identical with it.

Sauta. Large, greenish yellow and russet; quality good; a good keeper. October to March.

Shockley. Synonyms, *Waddell Hull*, *Sweet Romanite*. Medium, conical, always regular, yellow with a bright crimson cheek, flesh firm, sweet or sub-acid, with some flavor. Trees very erect, vigorous, exceedingly productive; ripens in October, and has been kept until following August. Although this apple cannot be classed as first quality, it is yet the most popular Winter variety we cultivate. It produces large and regular crops, the fruit is uniformly of fine size, beautiful in appearance, and the tree bears very young. Best in sandy loam.

Stevenson's. Medium to large, green, covered with brown, flesh firm, juicy and spicy, a regular bearer, and keeps until April; tree a fine grower.

Wine Sap. Small to medium, red, vinous, quality very good; a good keeping apple.

Yates. Synonym, *Red Warrior*. Small, dark red, dotted with small white dots, flesh yellow, firm, juicy and very aromatic; immense bearer and good keeper.

N. B.—Nearly all Winter Apples commence to be in eating condition here in October, and if properly taken care of in a cool, airy room, free from frost, the larger number can be kept through the Winter.

CIDER APPLES.

Hewes' Virginia Crab. Small, dark red, regular and profuse bearer. October to March.

Waugh's Crab. Small, yellow, with red cheek, profuse bearer.

Yates. See description above.

APPLES FOR ORNAMENT OR PRESERVING.

Double Flowering Crab. Flowers double, very fragrant, fruit very small, highly ornamental.

Siberian Crabs. These produce large crops of small fruit, much esteemed for preserving; trees are also very ornamental. The best varieties are *Golden Beauty*, *Red* and *Transcendent*.

SELECT VARIETIES FOR MARKET ORCHARDS.

SUMMER.

Red Astrachan,
Red June,
Horse,

Homony,
Family,

Julian,
Early Red Margaret,

AUTUMN.

Buncombe,
Carter's Blue,

Carolina Greening,
Equinetelee,

Taunton,
Yopp's Favorite.

WINTER.

Black Warrior,
Ben Davis,
Cannon Pearmain,
Pryor's Red,
Kittageskee,

Maverack,
Moultrie's,
Yates,
Romaite,

Shockley,
Stevenson's,
Chattahoochee,
Hockett's Sweet,

VARIETIES OF APPLES CULTIVATED AS DWARFS.

Buncombe,
Early Red Margaret,
Sweet Bough,
Yopp's Favorite,
Siberian Crabs,

Carter's Blue,
Equinetelee,
Red Astrachan,
Red June,

Early Harvest,
Family,
Shockley,
Taunton,

PEARS.

OUR list of select varieties is reduced to such as have been well tested and proved valuable throughout the largest section of the South. These will ripen through the season and doubtless give satisfaction generally.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are mostly cultivated as Standard. Dwarf and Standard Trees can, however, be supplied of nearly all the varieties.

PRICES OF TREES, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED.

STANDARD—Two years old.....	40c. each; \$4.00 per 12; \$30 per 100
" One year old, very fine.....	25c. each; .250 per 12; \$20 per 100
DWARF - Two years old, ".....	35c. each; .350 per 12; \$25 per 100
" One year old, ".....	25c. each; .250 per 12; \$20 per 100

SUMMER PEARS.

***Bartlett.** Large, buttery, melting, rich flavor, very popular. Ripens end of July and during August.

***Belle Lucrative.** Synonyms, *Seigneur d'Esperen*, *Fondante d'Automne*. Large, melting, delicious, fine grower, bears abundantly and regularly. End of July and August.

Bloodgood. Medium, buttery, melting, good grower. July.

Buerre Giffard. Medium, juicy. Middle of June, tree a straggling grower.

Buffum. Small or medium, buttery, sweet and high flavor, productive, tree a compact grower. August.

***Clapp's Favorite.** Large, of very good quality, showy, and becoming quite popular; ripens before the Bartlett.

Doyenne d'Ete. Small, melting, very good, tree a moderate grower. Beginning of June.

***Flemish Beauty.** Large, melting, sweet, handsome. August.

Howell. Medium, very rich and juicy, a good bearer and fine fruit, tree an open grower. Beginning of August.

Henkell. Large, melting, juicy, best. July.
***Madeleine.** Small, melting, sweet, very early.

Osbands Summer. Small, very good. Beginning of July; fine grower.

Ott. Small, highly flavored, excellent grower, seedling of Seckle. Middle of July.

Petite Marguerite. Small, very early, an improvement upon Doyenne d'Ete. Beginning of June.

Philadelphia. Large, melting, very good. Middle of July.

Rostizer. Medium, juicy and well flavored, tree vigorous, but of open growth. July.

Seckle. Small but exquisite, tree a stout, slow grower. August.

St. Michael Archangel. Large, melting, very good, beautiful pyramidal tree. August.

Stevens' Genesee. Large, round, melting, vigorous grower.

Urbaniste. Large, buttery, very good, moderate grower.

AUTUMN AND WINTER PEARS.

Beurre d'Anjou. Large, juicy, melting, sometimes a little astringent, fine tree and regular bearer. September.

***Beurre Clairegeau.** Large, melting, sweet, a reliable variety, regular bearer, tree of stout growth, best on standard. September and October.

Beurre Difel. Very large, buttery, rich, vigorous grower. September.

Beurre Easter. Large, melting, very good, good grower. Ripens in November, and can be kept until Spring.

Beurre Laugelier. Medium, juicy, vinous and good. October and November.

Beurre Superfin. Large, melting, sub-acid, fine tree and regular bearer. August.

***Doyenne Boussoc.** Very large, melting, vigorous grower. August.

Doyenne Sieulle. Medium, very good, quite late.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large, melting, juicy and well flavored, best on

quince, tree vigorous grower, and the most reliable bearer of all our good Pears. Middle of August and September.

Glout Morceau. Large, melting, first quality, tree a perfect grower, best on quince, but does not bear young. October to December.

Hebe. Very large, rather coarse, juicy and of fair quality, keeps well; originated in South Carolina, and is supposed to be a seedling of Easter Beurre. Tree thrifty.

***Lawrence.** Very large, melting, rich, tree a remarkable fine grower, best on standard. September and October.

Onondaga. Large, melting and well flavored, tree vigorous. September.

Passe Colmar. Medium to large, buttery, tree slender grower. October to November.

***Winter Nellis.** Medium to large, buttery, juicy and good flavor, tree slender and somewhat straggling grower. October to December.

ORIENTAL AND HYBRID VARIETIES.

This class is conspicuous for its remarkable vigor of growth and perfect adaptability to the Southern States. While less liable to *blight* than the older varieties of the European type, they are by no means impervious to its attacks, as the rapidly increasing cases of blight in every section of this and other States testify, and a tree grown from cuttings is no more *blight* proof than a grafted one.

It is asserted that *grafted trees* are worthless, because their blight proof properties are then lost. An experience of eleven years in cultivating the *LeConte*, and one of thirty years with several of the Chinese and Japanese varieties, should have some weight in our differing with this assertion.

Blight is the result of the appearance of a fungus upon the bark of the tree; this penetrates the tissues, and brings death to the affected parts. Its influence upon the circulation of the sap is thus from an external source and not by absorption through the roots. *LeConte* trees grafted upon thrifty seedling pear stocks show, after ten years trial, as healthy growth as trees grown from cuttings and under similar conditions of culture, with, however one advantage here in favor of grafted trees in arriving sooner at the bearing age, and yielding on an average larger fruit. When cases of blight have occurred, the proportion has been about equal upon grafted trees and upon those grown from cuttings.

Within the past eight years we have disseminated upwards of 100,000 trees of this class with the most satisfactory results to purchasers, as their numerous reports of abundant crops and health of the trees evidence. Our own orchard trees, ranging from four to ten years of age, refute every assertion condemning grafted trees. Many trees have doubtless been grown by being grafted upon pieces of apple or quince roots or pear suckers, and as such trees have proven to be worthless from lack of affinity between stock and graft, their failure should be assigned to the proper causes and not to theoretical assertions, which are as untenable as they are unscientific.

PRICES OF TREES—STANDARD ONLY.

One year, straight stems, 4 feet and over, 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12; \$20 per 100.

Two years, branched, 40c. each; \$4 per 12; \$30 per 100.

Daimio. Medium, acute pyriform, pale green, washed brown; flesh brittle, sub-acid; inferior as a dessert fruit, but excellent for canning, very prolific. Matures during September. Trees exceedingly vigorous, and with leaves of extraordinary size.

Garbers. A seedling of *China Sand*, raised by Dr. J. B. Garber, of Pennsylvania. Resembles the Keiffer in size, appear-

ance and quality. Maturity October. Tree of more open growth than Keiffer.

HAWAII, or Sandwich Island. Medium, round, bergamot shape, good for cooking or canning; very prolific; foliage luxuriant, fine tree. October.

KEIFFER'S. Origin near Philadelphia, where the original tree, now 18 years old, has not failed to yield a large crop of fruit for thirteen years past. It is a seed-

ling of *China Sand* Pear, supposed to have been crossed with Bartlett. Fruit large to very large, affecting the ovoid or egg shape; skin yellow, with a bright vermillion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma quality, good. Matures from September to October. Tree very vigorous and very prolific. Begins to bear when four years old. The fruit should be gathered during September in this latitude, kept in a cool dark room until mellow, when its quality as a table pear is greatly improved.

LeCONTE, or *Chinese Pear*. Supposed to be a hybrid between the old *China Sand* Pear and a cultivated variety. Fruit large, pyriform, skin smooth, pale yellow, quality very variable, usually of second quality, but if allowed to mature slowly in a cool dark room or in drawers, its quality improves remarkably. Maturity from July 20th to end of August. The tree is

of remarkable vigor and rapid growth, foliage dense and luxuriant, hardy everywhere, but of greatest value South. Trees begin to bear fruit when 4 years old, and should be planted at least 20 feet apart. *LeConte* and *Keiffers* are so far the most desirable varieties of this class, and our stock of trees is exceedingly large. We can supply trees in large quantities at special rates.

MME. VON SEIBOLD. Large, round, russet, similar in shape to the old *China Sand*. Flesh brittle, juicy, with a peculiar spicy aroma. Quality inferior for table use, unless ripened slowly, when it is better; excellent for canning. Prolific and good grower.

Mikado. Resembles *Daimio*. Excellent for canning.

Smith's. Almost identical with *LeConte* in size, shape and quality, but perhaps a little earlier.

CHERRIES.

PRICES OF TREES—25c. each; \$2.50 per 12; \$20 per 100.

THE Cherry is rather uncertain in this climate, and still more unreliable further South, but in the upper sections of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi it succeeds well. Dwarfs grafted upon the Mahaleb are only possible here; this stock adapts itself to more varieties of soil than the Mazzard or Standard stock.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

5 to 6 feet.

Fruit heart shaped, flesh tender, sweet; trees vigorous, with spreading branches and luxuriant foliage, leaves drooping.

American Amber. Yellow.

Black Tartarian. Large, black.

Buttner's Yellow. Clear yellow, early.

Cleveland Bigarreau. Amber, shaded red.

Coe's Transparent. Amber and pale red.

Early Lamaurie. Large, dark purple.

Elton. Pale yellow, red cheek.

Governor Wood. Large, yellow and red.

Kirtland's Mammoth. Large, yellow and red.

Luellina. Very large, black, very fine.

Noir de Schmidt. Very large, black.

Ohio Beauty. Light red.

Rockport. Bright red.

Werder's Early Black. Black, early.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

4 to 5 feet.

Flesh usually acid or sub-acid, tender, melting and pleasant. Trees of more bushy and compact habit, and of smaller growth.

Belle de Choisy. Bright red, early.

Belle et Magnifique. Bright red.

Belle de Montreuil. Large, red, sugary, early, very productive.

Early Richmond, or *Kentish*. Deep red, valuable.

Empress Eugenie. Large, deep red.

May Duke. Dark red, a popular sort.

Montmorency Ordinaire, or *Flemish*. Large red.

Olivet. Large red, a valuable new sort.

Royal Duke. Dark red.

P L U M S.

IMPROVED CHICKASAW TYPE.

Varieties of this type are less liable to attacks of curculio than those of European origin, and combine vigor of growth with great productiveness.

PRICES OF TREES, UNLESS NOTED.

1 year, very fine, 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12; \$15 per 100.

Cumberland. Originated near Augusta from seeds collected upon the Cumberland mountains in 1864. Large, yellow, juicy, sweet, good. Maturity August and September.

DeCaradenc. Medium, round, yellow with brown red cheek, juicy, sweet and of fine flavor. Beginning of Juné. This variety is doubtless a hybrid between the Chickasaw and an European variety, and is remarkably fine.

Newman's. Medium, bright red, cling, fair quality. Ripens middle of July.

Wild Goose. Large, somewhat oblong, bright vermillion red, juicy sweet, good quality, cling. Ripens middle of June; a very showy and fine market fruit; prolific bearer. Most profitable of all.

NEW VARIETIES NOT FRUITED HERE SO FAR.

Marianna. A native of Texas, claimed to be as large as Wild Goose, but two weeks

earlier and of excellent quality. 25c each.

Robinson. Origin Indiana, from seed brought from North Carolina and endorsed by the Indiana State Horticultural Society as the best native plum grown in that State. Fruit medium, nearly round, red on yellow ground, sweet, juicy, and of excellent quality; very prolific, and 5 to 10 days later than Wild Goose. 25c. each.

N. B.—All these Plums should be picked when they commence coloring and ripened in the house. In three days time they will acquire a brilliant color. If left on the tree too long, the fruit drops and never attains the quality of that which is house-ripened. This gradual ripening allows these varieties to carry perfectly to distant markets.

ADDITIONAL AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Peachleaved, or Kanawha. Medium oblong, bright vermillion, juicy, fine flavored; quality very good. Ripens in September. Although it colors as early as July, it is not fit for use until it ripens upon the tree. An excellent late variety.

Read. A new variety, red, very good and

prolific. Ripens in August.
Shipper's Pride. A new variety of the Damson type, and originated in Western New York. It is claimed to possess great productiveness, with fruit of large size, good quality, and superior shipping qualities. 25c. each.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Imperial Gage. Fruit very large, yellow; succeeds occasionally when planted in a poultry yard.

Morocco, or Mogul. Small, purplish, prolific; succeeds quite well everywhere, and is quite free from curculio.

Shropshire Damson. An English variety resembling the Blue Damson, but com-

paratively free from curculio; blooms late, and is quite prolific; fruit of second quality.

BOHEMIAN AND HUNGARIAN PRUNES.

These are also occasionally successful and valuable for drying.

JAPAN PLUMS.

This race is as distinct from our native varieties as is the LeConte Pear from the Bartlett. The trees resemble somewhat our vigorous varieties of the Chickasaw type, but the foliage is larger and quite distinct. They are hardy as far North as where the Wild Goose succeeds, and for our Southern States they open a new era in plum culture. Some varieties mature their fruit very early, and will not all succeed outside the orange belt because of their early blooming; but the late ripening sorts bloom at the same time as the Wild Goose, and their fruit being in season when there is a scarcity of other classes, will at once place them among our most valuable products.

KELSEY'S JAPAN PLUM.

[From the Pacific Rural Press, April 29th, 1883.]

"This remarkable plum was imported from Japan in 1871 by the late John Kelsey, of Berkeley, California, whose name has been given to the fruit as a just tribute to the memory of one of California's pioneer leaders in Horticulture, and the first producer of a fruit that has any promise of being one of the greatest acquisitions to our already long list of plums.

The trees at first received little attention, the merits of the fruit not being known. They were allowed to stand in the nursery rows until they fruited, after which they were transplanted to the orchard, where there are at present upwards of one hundred trees, which have been in bearing since 1876, and have never failed to produce all the fruit they could carry.

The following points of excellence are claimed for it :

1st. Its wonderful productiveness is unsurpassed by any other plum, either native or foreign.

2d. It comes into bearing at the age of two to three years, blossoms appearing frequently on yearling trees.

3d. The fruit is of very large size, being from seven to nine inches in circumference, and specimens weighing six and a half ounces each; it has a remarkably small pit.

4th. It is very attractive in appearance, being of a rich yellow, nearly overspread with bright red, with a lovely bloom. It is heart shaped. It ripens from first to last of September.

5th. It is of excellent quality, melting rich and juicy; its large size renders the paring of the fruit as practicable as the peach, which is quite a novelty, and it excels all other plums for canning.

As a dried fruit it is destined to take the lead, equal to, if not surpassing the best dried prunes. Experiments resulted in yielding nineteen and a half pounds of dried fruit to the 100 pounds of fresh fruit.

In texture it is firm and meaty, and it possesses superior qualities for shipping to long distances; it remains solid longer than any other variety."

We received specimens of the fruit from California early in September, 1885, and they kept perfectly sound for two weeks; the average weight being 4 ounces.

One year old trees, planted in March, 1885, are now bearing good crops of fruit. In order to learn all we could as to the behavior of this fruit since its introduction here by us in 1884, we lately sent out a circular letter to one hundred persons, selected among the most prominent pomologists, and requesting their opinion. The answers to this circular are exceedingly satisfactory, and substantiate every expectation we anticipated in disseminating this fruit. Some instances of maturing in July are recorded, but this from bruises to the fruit. In Florida and the coast belt we may expect the period of maturity to be in advance of that of California, but for Middle Georgia it will likely be from August 15th to September.

It should be stated that this fruit bears no relation whatever to the fruit more commonly called Japan Plum in Florida and Louisiana. The latter is the true Japan Medlar, an evergreen tree, and botanically known as the *Eryobotrya Japonica*, or *Mespilus Japonica*.

Price of trees, 4 feet and over, 50c. each; \$5 per 12; \$40 per 100.

Botan, Chabot, Masu and Longfruited, are of the same general character as Kelsey's. Some are stouter growers and foliage broader. Several trees are bearing fruit, although imported in December, 1885, but we are so far unable to report upon their season of maturity, which will likely correspond with that of Kelsey. Our California correspondents endorse the good qualities of these varieties. 1 year old trees and June buds, 50c. each.

Botankio. This differs in foliage from the foregoing, leaves being broader and partaking of the apricot character, and probably a very early maturing fruit. One year old trees and June buds, 50c. each.

Virgata (?) This variety has been in our grounds since 1874 and cultivated solely as an ornamental tree. Its small rose colored double flowers of the most symmetrical form makes this tree most conspicuous during February and March. This year, owing to unusually late blooming, an abundant crop of fruit was produced. Fruit small, oblong, orange yellow, with apricot flavor; ripens middle of May, and may prove valuable where the Peen-To peach succeeds. In foliage it resembles the *Botankio*, and may prove to be of that class. We are not certain that the name under which we have grown it is correct. 25c. each.

SIMON'S (Prunus Simoni, or Apricot Plum.)

Introduced from China at Metz (Alsace-Lorraine) by Mr. Eugene Simon some fifteen years ago, and has been successfully cultivated in various sections of the United States. It is perfectly hardy as far North as Iowa, where it produces fruit freely. Tree of medium height, quite upright in habit, leaves long dark green. Fruit resembles a flattish smooth brick red tomato. Flesh fine apricot yellow, firm, and with a peculiar aromatic flavor. Maturity in France and Iowa during August. Will probably mature here in July.

Good authorities state that, as with most of the Oriental fruits, this reaches its highest perfection in a hot dry summer air. We may, therefore, expect the fruit to be even better here than in Iowa, or in the valley of the Moselle, in France, where we saw it during July before maturity, and where it is much esteemed. 50c. each; \$5 per 12; \$40 per 100.

PRUNUS PISSARDII (Persian Purple Leaved Plum.)

This is unquestionably the most desirable of all purple leaved trees, as it retains its deep color throughout our warmest weather and its leaves until midwinter. For three years past we cultivated it as an ornamental variety, but to this it adds the merit of producing a fruit of the size and shape of the *De Curadeuc* plum. Color bright crimson from the time the fruit is set. Only second as to quality if classed for dessert, but desirable for cooking. Maturity middle of June. Very productive, and seems so far entirely free from the attacks of the curculio. 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12.

P E A C H E S .

PRICES OF TREES.

Each.....	15c.	Per 100, purchaser's selection.....	\$12
Per 12.....	\$1.50	Per 100, when selection is left to us....	10
		Per 1,000, when selection is left to us.....	\$75 00
		Per 5,000 or upwards, prices upon application.	

ASANDY loam is most suitable to the Peach, still it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained. Plant one year old trees cut back to two feet. The trees must be pruned every year by cutting off one-half of the previous year's growth. To prevent the attack of the borer, hill up the tree in April and level off again in November; the hard bark of the body will prevent the insect from puncturing it, and if any eggs are by chance deposited they can be easily removed.

S E L E C T L I S T .

FREESTONES.

Amelia. Synonyms, *Stroman's Carolina*, *Orangeburg*, *Rayzer's June*, etc. Very large, conical, white, nearly covered with crimson, juicy, melting, vinous, sweet, and of high flavor. Too tender to stand long carriage, but as a Peach for home consumption is truly magnificent. July 1st to 10th.

Albert Sidney. Medium, oblong, yellowish white, with red cheek; flesh melting, and of highest flavor. Middle to end of July. Of Chinese type.

Alexander. Above medium, highly colored in clay soils, less in light soils, flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous and of good quality, adheres to the stone. Matures from May 20th to May 30th in Augusta. Trees are remarkably prolific, and bear very young; a most valuable market fruit, as it is the earliest to ripen.

NOTE.—Since the introduction of the Alexander, a very large number of new seedlings have been brought before the Horticultural world. Nearly every one is said to be earlier in maturity or of larger

size. After several years of fruiting, the conclusion is that the bulk have a common origin, being, as is believed, seedlings of Hale's Early, and so near alike in size, flavor, growth, season of maturity, and other characteristics, as to puzzle the best growers to detect any difference between them. They are nearly all reproductions of Alexander. While some varieties may mature earlier in certain localities than others, the result of a series of years has been that these peculiarities are not permanent, but that early maturity is influenced mainly by locality and condition of the weather in May. We have, therefore, discarded the propagation of the following so-called varieties and given precedence to Alexander as best, largest, earliest and best for shipping, viz:

Alpha, *Amsden*, *Arkansas Traveler*, *Brice's Early*, *Brigg's May*, *Cumberland*, *Giv. Garland*, *Honeywell*, *Musser*, *Saunders*, *Waterloo*, *Wildier*, etc., etc.

Baldwin's Late. Large, oblong, greenish white, with red cheek, juicy and well flavored. October 10th.

Beatrice. Small to medium, deep red and mottled deeper red, flesh juicy, vinous, and of good quality; matures immediately after Alexander; trees are exceedingly prolific; fruit needs thinning so soon as set, otherwise it is too small; fills the gap between Alexander and Hale's Early. Maturity June 1st to 10th.

Canary. Medium, lemon yellow, exceedingly fine grained and of delicate flavor; one of the best dessert fruits of its season. Middle of July.

Columbia. Synonyms, *Pace*, *Tinley's Superb*, *Stephen's*, *Yellow Indian*, etc. Very large, skin downy, dingy yellow, and striped with dull brown or red, flesh yellow, buttery, melting and exceedingly rich. Ripe about July 20th, and continues for a month; a popular Southern type, which is easily reproduced from seed.

Crawford's Early. Large, yellow, with red cheek, flesh yellow, juicy and rich, very productive, a standard market variety. Ripe from 1st to 10th July.

Cora. Above medium, white, with a pale red cheek, flesh white, juicy and well flavored. Middle to end of September. An improved seedling of Lady Parham.

Early Louise. Larger than Early Beatrice, which it succeeds in immediate maturity; very thin skin and delicate aroma; excellent variety for home consumption only, as it is too tender to carry great distances. Maturity from June 8th to 15th; tree very prolific.

Early Rivers. Large to very large, pale greenish white, flesh white, sub-acid, very vinous and very juicy, of exceedingly delicate flavor, skin very thin; maturity June 10th to 20th; unfit to carry to great distance; very prolific.

Early Tillotson. Medium, white, covered with red, melting, good, very prolific; a favorite market variety; stands shipping well. Ripe from June 15th to 25th.

Elberta. Large, yellow, with red cheek, juicy and high flavor, flesh yellow, supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling. Ripe middle of July; an excellent shipping variety.

Fleitas, or Yellow St. John. Large, roundish, orange yellow, with a deep red cheek, juicy, sweet and highly flavored, flesh yellow. Ripens with Early Tillotson and lasts longer. Origin New Orleans; identical with *May Beauty* of Louisiana.

Foster. Resembles Early Crawford, but a few days earlier.

Great Eastern. Very large, (often measuring 14 inches,) greenish white, with a slight wash of red, flesh juicy and sweet, sometimes a little coarse; a showy fruit. Originated in our orchard. July 20th.

Hale's Early. Above medium, white with red cheek, flesh white, melting, vinous and very good; very productive. Maturity from June 5th to 15th, and continues

until the 25th to 30th. In some localities this variety is predisposed to decay, and therefore almost worthless. In others, however, it has proven to be an early and good flavored variety, and more free from decay than the varieties ripening immediately after it. Wherever it is successful it has given large profits. With us it is the only variety that has not failed to give fruit during the last fifteen years; while in some seasons almost every variety of peach failed to give fruit, our Hales have not missed a crop.

Honey. Medium, oblong, with a sharp recurved point, creamy white, washed and mottled carmine, flesh of a peculiar fine texture and a honey sweetness; tree very thrifty, distinct grower and prolific. Ripe about June 25th. The fruit is apt in some soils to be devoid of flavor. Originated by Charles Downing, Esq., about 1854, from pits sent from China. First trees sent out by us in 1858. Is very successful in Florida. Reproduced freely from seed. \$100 per 1,000.

Mountain Rose. Large, white, washed with carmine, flesh tinged pink, juicy, vinous, sub-acid and good flavor; very good. Ripens June 25th, or immediately after Early Tillotson; an excellent early market variety, and superior to Early York.

Muscogee. A variety of the Columbia, with white flesh, size large, skin dingy yellow, nearly covered with crimson, red and dark brown cheek, spotted and somewhat striped like the Columbia; flesh white, with some red veins around the stone, melting, juicy and very good. Maturity beginning of August; freestone.

Osceola. Large, golden yellow, with orange cheek, and a few red veins; flesh golden yellow, sweet, buttery, and with an apricot flavor; belongs to the Indian type. Beginning of September.

Picquet's Late. Very large, yellow, with a red cheek, flesh yellow, buttery, rich, sweet, and of the highest flavor. Maturity from end of August to middle of September. Originated by Antoine Picquet, Esq., Belair, Ga. First trees disseminated by us in 1860. This variety seldom fails to produce a crop of fruit, and after twenty-six years test is considered the most profitable late yellow peach South and West.

Reeve's Favorite. Large, oblong, skin deep yellow with orange cheek, flesh juicy and buttery, very sweet, good. Ripens July 15th.

Stephens' Rarericipe. Large, oblong, skin greenish white with pale red cheek, flesh white, red at the stone, juicy, vinous, sub-acid, very good. July 25th to August 15th.

Stump the World. Very large, white, with bright cheek, flesh white, juicy, and of good flavor, stands carriage well, and is a

fine market variety. July 20th, and lasts three weeks.

Susquehannah. Very large, yellow, with red cheek, flesh yellow, rich, juicy, and of high flavor, superior to Late Crawford. End of July.

Spottswood. Similar to Chinese Cling, but freestone, very large, and of best quality. Middle of July.

Thurber. Large to very large, skin white, with light crimson mottlings, flesh very

juicy, vinous and of delicate aroma, of exceedingly fine texture. Maturity middle to end of July. A seedling of Chinese Cling, which it resembles in size and beauty, but perfectly free. This variety has not failed to yield a crop of fruit during a period of fifteen years, and is highly prized as a market sort by Western growers. Originated by Dr. L. E. Bereckmans, and trees first disseminated by us in 1873.

CLINGSTONES.

Annie Wylie. Large, white, with red cheek, flesh very juicy, vinous and of best quality. Maturity September 1st to 10th.

Bustum's October. Large, pure white, a very good late variety.

Chinese Cling. This type has of late years produced several improved seedlings, which, although not all attaining the enormous size of the original variety, are, however, of better flavor and less predisposed to decay, and of less straggling habit of growth. The best sub-varieties are:

Chinese Cling—Gen. Lee. Above medium, oblong, creamy white with carmine wash, flesh very finely grained, melting, very juicy and of high flavor; quality best. July 1st to 10th.

Chinese Cling—Stonewall Jackson. Almost similar to Gen. Lee in size and quality, but a week later, and tree a more compact grower. July 15th to 25th.

Croft's Golden. Very large, deep yellow and crimson cheek, flesh yellow, sub-acid, vinous and well flavored. End of July to August 10th.

Darby. Large, round, skin creamy white, with a pale white blush on one side, flesh pure white to the skin, juicy, sweet and of good aroma, quality very good. Maturity middle to end of October; an excellent late peach; origin Newberry, S. C.

Duff Yellow. Very large, yellow, with red wash, juicy, sub-acid, showy fruit. July 10th.

Demming's September. Large, oblong, with a protuberance, yellow, with red cheek, flesh yellow, red near the stone, juicy, vinous and good, resembles Lemon Cling, but one month later.

Eaton's Golden. Medium, skin golden yellow, with occasionally a few pink spots, flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, with apricot flavor. Middle of September. A superior variety for canning.

Flewelling. Large, deep red, with deeper red veins, flesh red, juicy, vinous, very good; belongs to the Indian type. July 20th.

General Taylor. Medium, round, skin white, nearly covered with red, flesh juicy, sweet. Ripens July 1st; origin Mississippi.

Geode's October. Large, skin white, washed and veined pale red, flesh white, with red veins, juicy, vinous and well flavored, of the Indian type. Beginning of October.

Heath Red. Large, oblong, skin creamy white, with red wash, flesh juicy, vinous and well flavored, red near the stone. August 25th.

Heath Late White. Synonyms, *White English*, *Eliza Thomas*, *Potter's September*, *Rouy Peach*, *White Globe*, *Henrietta*, etc., etc. Large, oval, with a sharp apex, skin creamy white, very seldom with any red, flesh pure white to the stone, juicy, sweet and good aroma, very popular for preserving. Ripens beginning of September. There are numberless local names for this peach, which reproduces itself from the seed with eight variations.

Indian Blood. Large, dark claret, with deep red veins, downy, flesh deep red, very juicy, vinous and refreshing. Middle of August.

Newington Cling. Large, oblong, white, slightly tinged with red and a red cheek, flesh firm, juicy and well flavored. August 10th

Old Mixon Cling. Synonym, *Congress Cling*. Large, oblong, creamy white, with much red, juicy, sweet and well flavored. End of July.

Pine Apple. Synonyms, *Lemon*, *Kennedy's Carolina*, *Allison*, *Early Lemon Cling*, etc. Large, oblong, with a protuberance like a lemon, skin golden yellow, tinged with dark red, flesh yellow, slightly red at the stone, juicy, sub-acid, excellent; reproduces from the stone with slight variations. Middle of August.

Shelby. Large, white with red cheek, very juicy and well flavored. End of July to August 5th.

Tinley's October. Medium, white, with a wash of red, flesh white, juicy, vinous and of high flavor. Middle of October.

Tuskena. Above medium, oblong, skin yellow and deep orange red, flesh sub-acid, vinous, good. Ripens end of June; origin Mississippi.

White July. Flesh fine grained, very vinous, sub-acid, high flavor, white to the stone. Middle of July.

ORNAMENTAL PEACHES.

25 cents each.

Double Flowering. *Crimson, Pink and White.* Beautiful in early spring.

Italian Dwarf. Grows five feet high, makes a bush, leaves very large, fruit large, green, flesh white, juicy, with almond flavor, free. Ripens end of August.

Pyramidal. Grows to a height of twenty

feet in a compact form, like the Lombardy Poplar.

Van Buren's Golden Dwarf. Grows six to eight feet high, of a compact habit; fruit very large, similar to Lemon Cling, and of good quality; suitable for city gardens, or where space is limited.

Weeping. Curious weeping habit, produces a tolerable fruit.

LEADING VARIETIES FOR MARKET,

IN ORDER OF MATURITY.

Freestones. Alexander, Early Beatrice, Hale's, Early Tilloston, Fleitas, St. John, Mountain Rose, Crawford's Early, Old Mixon Free, Susquehanna, Thurber, Elberta, Stump the World, Columbia, Picquet's, Cora, Baldwin's Late.

Cling. Tuskena, Gen. Taylor, Chinese, Old Mixon, Croft's Golden, Pine Apple, Indian Blood, White Heath, Eaton's Golden, Tinley's, Darby.

NEW PEACHES.

The late Dr. L. E. Berckmans devoted the last fifteen years of his life to the perfecting of several strains of Peaches, and the results are well known by the large number of excellent varieties produced from this systematic planting of seedlings. The aggregate number of these seedlings amounts to nearly a thousand trees in full bearing. From this vast quantity the following are selected as possessing transcendent qualities.

Price, 15c. each, except where noted.

Berenice (China strain.) Large, yellow, mottled with dark crimson; flesh yellow, melting, juicy, excellent. Freestone. Maturity end of July to middle of July.

Juno (China and Picquet strains.) Very large, deep yellow, mottled orange crimson; flesh yellow, fine grained, very juicy, vinous, sub-acid, quality best. Clingstone. August 10th to 20th.

Oriole (China strain.) Large, yellow, rich, buttery, excellent. Freestone. Middle of August.

Robert (Rarcripe strain.) Large, creamy white and crimson cheek; flesh white, slightly veined pink, melting, juicy and vinous, quality best. Freestone. Middle of August.

Sylphide (China strain.) Similar to Chinese Cling, but maturing one month later.

Pallas (China Honey strain.) The only seedling of the old Honey Peach which has deviated from the type. The fruit resembles the parent in size, but more round in shape. Flesh white, melting, with a rich vinous aroma, partaking in this of the flavor of the Grosse Migonne. Maturity here two weeks later than Honey, or from 1st to 10th July. Tree retains the habit of the parent. We feel confident that this variety will prove a valuable addition to the limited list of successful sorts for Florida, where it has been tested and found desirable. Price 25c. each.

PEEN-TO, or FLAT PEACH OF CHINA.

Price 15 cents each; per 100, \$12; per 1,000, \$100.

This remarkable Peach originated in our Nursery from pits sent from Australia in 1869. Although very hardy here, the tree has produced fruit but very seldom, owing to its habit of blooming in January. In Florida, however, this tree has succeeded admirably. In Pensacola it produced the enormous amount of 1,200 peaches upon a three year old tree. Reports from Florida state that this peach, together with the Honey and the several sub-varieties of the Chinese Cling and Free, succeed there when the other varieties of the common or Persian strain prove of little or no value. Fruit 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, very flat, skin pale greenish white, with a beautiful mottled red cheek, peels readily at maturity, flesh very finely grained, juicy and dissolving, with a delicate almond aroma, quality best; clingstone. Maturity in Florida from April 15th to May 10th.

This peach colors a long time before maturing or full development, and is therefore often gathered prematurely, which renders it unfit for use. It should be allowed to hang upon the tree until approaching full maturity, when it shows its excellent quality, and can then be shipped safely to distant markets. Last year the early shipments made before this fruit was developed created a bad impression on the Northern markets, yet those who gathered at proper period of maturity received from \$10 to \$25 per bushel, and some exceptionally good lots yielded at the rate of \$50 per bushel. These results prove its great value for the orange growing belt, and are to us a source of gratification in having added this valuable peach to the fruit growing resources of Florida.

THE PEEN-TO.

[Florida Dispatch, June 21, 1886.]

"The experience of the past winter and the present season demonstrates not only that this peach will grow to perfection in South Florida, but that it is more eminently a success there than upon the clay land of the so-called peach region in Northern and Western Florida. The tree grows to perfection in the sandy soil of Orange, Polk and Volusia counties, and produces earlier, larger fruit, and the crop is more certain than in Baker or Leon counties. Last winter's freeze injured the bloom in the northern portion of the State to such an extent that there is but a very slight crop, and in some sections it has been entirely destroyed. In the South, on the contrary, the comparatively few trees that are old enough to bear are well filled, and have matured fruit of unusual size, quality, and more important than all else, they have matured before the fruit in Georgia or Northern Florida was ripe. As we have said before, the Peen-to is, strictly speaking, a semi-tropical fruit, and grows to perfection in the same soil and under the same climatic conditions as the orange—in fact, cannot be successfully grown north of the orange belt. Without disparaging the profits of the orange culture, regarding which we were never more sanguine than now, we believe there is more money to be made in raising this peach in South Florida than in raising oranges."

NECTARINES.

Price 15c. each; \$1.50 per 12.

Require the same culture as the peach. The fruit having a smooth skin, is very liable to the attacks of the curculio. They ripen through July and part of August.

Boston. Yellow, sweet, freestone.

Coosa. Very large, red, flesh white, very good; a new seedling from Upper Georgia.

Early Violet. Small, green, nearly covered with purple, good.

Golden Cling. Medium, yellow, good, cling.

New White. Large, pure white, flesh tender, juicy, vinous, very good, early, free.

Stawix. Green with violet cheek, juicy, sweet and very good.

Victoria. Medium, with purple brown cheek. July.

FIGS.

25 cents each; \$2 per 12.

Angelique or Early Lemon. Small, greenish yellow, early.

Brunswick or Madonna. Very large, violet, good and productive.

Black Ischia. Medium, blue black, good.

Brown Turkey. Medium, brown, very sweet and excellent, very prolific and hardy. The most reliable for open field culture.

Blue Genoa. Medium, bluish black.

Celestial. Small, pale violet with bloom, very sweet, prolific and hardy.

Green Ischia. Green, with crimson pulp, very good and prolific.

Lemon. Large, yellow, sweet.

Madeleine. Small, white.

White Marseilles. White.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS.

(DIOSPYROS KAKI.)

Seven fruit seasons just passed have satisfactorily settled the question as to the value of this fruit for the cotton growing belt of the Southern States, where the tree is perfectly hardy. The merits of this fruit are the early bearing age of the trees as well as wonderful fertility, as it is quite common to see one year old trees planted in Spring produce a crop of from 20 to 50 well developed Persimmons the following year. The tendency to over-bearing should be checked by removing the largest proportion of its fruit when fully set in April or May, and leaving only a number commensurate with the age and size of the tree.

The fruit of most varieties described is of a bright orange red or light vermillion color; in shape and general appearance resembling a large smooth tomato, and begins to color when half grown, but should be allowed to hang on the tree until just before a frost is expected, or in the case of the early ripening varieties when fully soft. If gathered before a frost there is a slight astringency next to the skin, but this disappears after being kept in the house a few days or weeks. If allowed to be slightly touched by frost the flavor is much improved, but the fruit will then not keep many days. It is therefore desirable to gather the fruit before frost if intended for keeping, and then some varieties will remain sound until January and February. The flesh is soft, rich and sweet, and a slight apricot flavor.

There are many varieties of the Persimmon raised in Japan; some are eaten in a fresh state, others are used for drying. Samples of dried Persimmons have been sent from Japan, and they are equal to the best Smyrna figs, but with a peculiar and pleasant aroma.

We have endeavored to arrive at a correct nomenclature, but after seven years in fruiting the Persimmons we are as much puzzled now as at the start. Large quantities of trees are annually imported from Japan; the varieties seldom exceed twelve in the collections usually sent to this country, yet when the trees bear fruit the same name is often found to apply to several distinct varieties, or one variety has several names. The list which we give includes the best and most distinct varieties, and while we do not claim the nomenclature to be correct, we have endeavored to reach as near to accuracy as possible.

We have quite a large stock of trees grown in our Nurseries here, still the difficulty of securing sufficient wood for grafting will cause our stock to fall short of the demand.

Our Trees are all grafted upon native stocks and well rooted; they are in every respect superior to the imported trees, which are usually deficient in roots. We have no seedlings to offer. Grafted trees alone are of any value. Seedlings seldom give good results, as not over three per cent. prove to have perfect flowers, the others being male and thus barren. Specimens of the fruit grown here have nearly all been seedless.

PRICE OF TREES.

HOME GROWN—2 to 3 feet, 50 cents each; per 12, \$5.
 “ 4 to 5 feet, 75 cents each; per 12, \$7.

Among. Round, flattened, deeply ribbed, dark orange red; 3 inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$; average weight 7 ounces, but specimens weighing 16 ounces were produced on three year old trees in 1885. Very sweet, and is edible while still solid. Maturity from end of September until November.

Costata. Oblong, diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ long; average weight 5 ounces; light orange yellow. Keeps very late, and is not in eating condition until November or December. Tree upright and rapid grower.

Hacheya. Synonyms, *Yomato*, *Imperial*, etc. Usually oblong and acute apex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches. Perfectly globular specimens are, however, as numerous as the former. Orange red. Keeps very late.

Hyakume. Synonyms, *Pond*, *Dardai-Maru*, *Seedless*, *Tane-nashi*, etc. Large,

nearly globular, deep orange red, average 3 inches, weight 5 ounces; keeps late.

Kurokume. Very large, round, somewhat flattened, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches, average weight 10 ounces, and sometimes yields specimens of 16 ounces in weight; keeps late.

Mazelli. Round or slightly oblong, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches, slightly ribbed, orange red, average weight $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, very prolific, of dwarf growth and keeps very late.

Yellow. Medium, oblong, bright yellow, keeps late. This variety came in an invoice of trees from Japan without special name.

Zingi. The smallest of the list, nearly globular, average 2 inches. Pulp quite dark, very sweet and rich, best quality, very productive. Matures during October.

APRICOTS.

Price 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12; \$20 per 100.

This fruit is unsuited to open field culture. Late Spring frosts often destroy the trees. It is eminently successful in towns, or where protected by surrounding buildings. They ripen from beginning of June to end of July. The best varieties are:

Breda,
Jamucett,
Gloire de Pourtales,

Early Golden (Dubois),
Red Roman,
Royal.

Moorpark or Peach,
St. Ambrose,

The BLACK APRICOT is more like the Plum; it is more hardy in open field culture, produces regular crops of a fair fruit, which ripens early in June.

RUSSIAN APRICOT.

This is rather an indefinite name, as there are many varieties of Apricots in Russia, but the variety which is now extensively disseminated throughout Kansas and Nebraska seems to be well adapted for orchard planting, as it has in the above named States been free from disease, depredations of insects, and has been as reliable in bearing fruit as the apple. It has not fruited here so far, but the trees have the appearance of the *Alberges*, a class of small fruited apricots extensively cultivated in the central departments of France, where they are considered much more reliable in bearing than the *Apricots*. The *Alberges* reproduce themselves identically from seed, and although they have been grown in the old French province of Touraine from time immemorial, yet but two varieties are seen in their markets: the *Alberge de Tours* and the *Alberge de Montgamet*. The fruit is medium and of excellent quality.

For lack of a better name, we offer this fruit at present under the name of *Russian Apricot*. 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12; \$20 per 100.

QUINCES.

Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per 12.

Angers. Large, pear shaped, thrifty grower. **Apple, or Orange.** Large, round, most esteemed for preserving; grafted trees.

Chinese. A most extraordinary fruit, oblong, of immense size, often weighing from two to two and a half pounds. Growth rapid and distinct. Blooms very early in Spring, but withal seldom fails to produce a crop. Fruit rather coarser in texture than the preceding; grafted trees.

Champion. Claimed to be superior to the Apple or Orange.

Portugal. Very large, of excellent quality, but not very productive until trees are ten to fifteen years old; a very strong growing tree.

Rae's Mammoth. Fruit very large.

Quince trees need little or no pruning besides removing the dead wood. They succeed best in a strong, rich clay soil, except the Chinese, which thrives equally well in good light soils.

BLACKBERRIES.

Price, 50c. per 12; \$3 per 100.

Culture—The same as for Red Raspberries.

Kittatinny. Growth upright; berry large, sweet, good flavor, prolific; ripens about June 10th.

Wilson's Early. Growth somewhat trailing; berry very large, sweet, very good; very prolific bearer; earliest, begins to ripen end of May.

STRAWBERRIES.

A deep, rich sandy loam is the most desirable, still with proper work and manure ~~any~~ soil not too wet may be made to yield large crops. For field culture we use a compost of 100 bushels of cotton seed to ten two-horse loads of manure per acre. This should be well ploughed under and the soil well pulverized before planting. Plants set out after the fall rains will yield a fair crop of fruit during the spring following, but a large crop is only certain the second year. It is undesirable to let the plants remain after the second year, and more profitable to plant every year, that one field may take the place as the other is plowed up. Plants may be set in rows three feet by one, and this will require 14,500 plants for one acre. If planted in hills, two feet in the check, 11,800 plants are needed.

For family use the plants can be cultivated in regular beds, with the rows sufficiently apart to cultivate the ground thoroughly, or along garden walks. Manure the ground well and plough deep before planting. Nothing equals a compost of cotton seed and stable manure well mixed with the soil, and a top dressing of cotton seed between the plants so soon as set in fall. Leave this all winter and fork in slightly in March. Ashes are also very good as a top dressing. After the crop is gathered, keep the soil well stirred and always free from weeds. If you expect a large yield of fruit, give the soil liberal manuring.

We have tested hundreds of varieties, and find but few that will give general satisfaction. Locality influences this fruit more than any other cause, and we cannot therefore depend upon the same variety thriving equally well in different soils. The following varieties, however, will be found suitable to most soils. All have perfect blossoms.

LEADING MARKET VARIETIES.

Charles Downing. Large, bright crimson; quality best; succeeds everywhere; although not so prolific as some others, it suits all soils. Per 100, 50c.; 1,000, \$4.

Kentucky. Large, irregular and bad color, sweet; quality very good; in demand when known in a market. Prolific. Per 100, 50c.; per 1,000, \$4.

Monarch of the West. Very large, pale red; not of the first quality, but very prolific, early and of vigorous growth. A profitable market variety, as it is the earliest to ripen. Per 100, 75c.; per 1,000, \$5.

Sharpless. Very large, irregular, deep red, sweet and of very good flavor. Vigorous grower and prolific. A valuable market variety, as the berries are uniformly large. Per 100, 75c.; per 1,000, \$5.

Wilson's Albany. Large, always regular, high flavor, sub-acid, prolific, vigorous grower. No variety combines more qualities. After 25 years trial everywhere it stands unsurpassed for market or family use. Per 100, 75c.; per 1,000, \$5.

Our stock of plants of the above varieties is very large and unmixed. Prices for 5,000, 10,000 or upwards on application.

SELECT NEW AND OLD VARIETIES FOR AMATEUR CULTURE.

Price, \$1 per 100, unless noted.

Atlantic. Excellent, but unproductive unless highly manured.

Ironclad. Berry medium; resembles Wilson's; firm and of good quality.

Captain Jack. Medium, deep red, second quality, but very prolific and profitable for market in some soils.

Jewell. Pistillate and requires being planted near another to be fruitful. Comes from Connecticut, where it is the largest and one of the best new berries grown. \$1 per 12.

Crescent. Large, bright scarlet, of good flavor and very prolific, if cultivated near other varieties, as its flowers are pistillate; a very vigorous grower, and under favorable circumstances a very valuable market sort.

Pioneer. Large, long, bright red; quality best. A beautiful variety; requires high culture.

Daniel Boone. A pistillate variety of large size and fair quality, requiring rich, heavy soil.

Triomphe de Gand. Large and regular; quality unsurpassed. As an amateur variety it has no superior, but requires high cultivation.

TIME OF ORDERING PLANTS.

Plants can be furnished in small quantities during September and October, providing the season admits of their being dug. If the weather is very dry during these months we cannot fill orders until there is sufficient rain to moisten the soil.

Large orders can be filled after October 15th.

RASPBERRIES.

CULTURE.—Upright Growing Varieties or Red.—The soil should be rich and well worked.

For Field Culture.—Plant in rows six feet apart and three feet in the row, or four feet apart each way. In winter remove all the canes which have produced fruit during the previous season, and in July and August, after the crop is harvested, cut back the canes to two feet. This will cause them to branch and become self supporting.

For Caps.—Plant further apart in the row, as they propagate from the tips of the canes bent down. They should not be pruned until winter, and cut at the bend of the cane. The old canes must be entirely removed as in the red varieties.

For Garden Culture.—Plant the red varieties three feet apart and the caps six feet and train to stakes. The summer pruning on the *red* varieties may be done if stakes are not used; otherwise omitted. Large yields of fruit can be expected only if plants are well manured and thoroughly cultivated. Cotton seed compost, cotton seed meal or pure ground bone are all desirable fertilizers, and should be applied during winter or early spring.

Caroline. Salmon or pale yellow, exceedingly prolific, but quality only second. It is, however, desirable for its hardy and luxuriant growth. 50c. per 12.

Cuthbert. After several years' trial this proves perhaps the best and most reliable of all the red fruited varieties. Its introduction has made Raspberry culture quite profitable in sections of the Southern States where this product had been unreliable. Fruit red, large, of excellent quality, yield very prolific, ripens middle of May and continues for several weeks. Plants stand our driest summer to perfection. We have fruited a large number of the newer varieties, such as HANSELL, LOST RUBIES, etc., side by side with Cuthbert, and while some of these are quite desirable, none surpass, and few, if any, equal the Cuthbert in value for our cli-

mate. 50c. per 12; \$3 per 100; \$15 per 1,000.

Hansell. (Red.) Similar in size and quality to the *Cuthbert*, but a little earlier. Berries are apt to crumble in picking. 50c. per 12.

Gregg. The largest and best of all the *Black Caps* that we have tried. Fruit firm, dark purple, with heavy bloom, ripens a little before the *Cuthbert*. 50c. per 12. \$3 per 100.

Shaffers. Of vigorous and rampant growth. Berry large and good, but of unattractive color. Prolific and hardy. Of the Cap class. 50c. per 12.

Souhegan or Tyler. The earliest of the Black Caps. Fruit small, black, of good quality; very productive and lasts about two weeks, when the *Gregg* follows in maturity. 50c. each; \$2 per 100.

NATIVE GRAPES.

We will furnish 12 strong vines in 12 varieties, for table use, our selection, for \$2.

SECTION I.

Varieties belonging to *Vitis Labrusca* or Fox Grape.

LEADING MARKET AND WINE GRAPES IN LARGE TYPE.

All these varieties have more or less pulp or foxiness, although in some varieties it is scarcely perceptible. Bunches generally large; berries large.

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
BRIGHTON. Bunches medium, berries large, reddish, skin thin, excellent table variety and vigorous grower	25c.	\$2 00	
CONCORD. Bunches large, berries very large, blue black, with bloom, skin thin, pulp dissolving, juicy; a beautiful market variety, rampant grower and good bearer. Ripe middle of July. One year per 1,000, \$25.....	10	1 00	\$ 4 00
DELAWARE. Bunches medium, berries medium, red or pink, skin very thin, pulp very slight, juicy, vinous and most delicate table grape; very prolific bearer. Ripe here about the middle of July. Moderately vigorous while young; one of our most reliable varieties and quite free from rot.....	25	2 00	10 00
DIANA. Bunches large, compact, berries large, reddish lilac little pulp and little foxiness, sweet, very productive and a standard variety	25	2 00	

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
HARTFORD PROLIFIC. Bunches large, berries large, blue, flesh pulpy, musky, sweet. It ripens here by the end of June, very prolific bearer and fine grower.....	10c	1 00	4 00
IVES. Bunches very large, berries large, blue, skin thick, flesh pulpy, sweet, very musky; very vigorous grower and prolific bearer. Ripens with HARTFORD PROLIFIC. This variety is most hardy and very popular as a wine grape. One year per 1,000, \$25.....	10	1 00	4 00
Lady. Bunch and berry large, white, second quality, but a showy and very early variety, moderately vigorous.....	25	\$2 00	
Martha. A white CONCORD, but somewhat inferior in quality to latter.....	25	1 50	
MAXATAWNEY. Bunches medium, berries large, oblong, white, flesh tender, sweet and good.....	25	2 00	
Moore's Early. Similar to CONCORD in size and quality, but three weeks earlier; vines of slow growth.....	25	2 00	
Mouroe. Bunch and berry large, purplish red, quality best, early, moderate grower; excellent for table.....	25	2 00	
Pocklington. Bunch large, berry very large, white, sweet, very pulpy, second quality, but a showy, white grape of moderate vigor.....	25	2 00	
Prentiss. Bunch and berry medium, white, quality good, slow grower.....	25		
Rebecca. Medium, white, excellent quality; usually a poor grower, but, where the soil and locality suits, is among the best white varieties of this class.....	25	2 00	
Worden. Similar to CONCORD, except that it is a little earlier and bunches more regularly large.....	25	2 00	

SECTION II.

Varieties belonging to *Vitis Estivalis* or Summer Grapes.

The varieties belonging to this class have little or no pulp, no foxiness, berries generally small or medium.

Black July. Synonyms, <i>Devereux</i> , <i>Lincoln</i> , <i>Sumter</i> , <i>Thurmond</i> , <i>Sherry</i> , <i>Blue Grape</i> , <i>Lensir</i> incorrectly, etc. Bunches medium; very compact, berries small, black, sweet, vinous, very vigorous grower, but not a profuse bearer. End of July. Makes a fine wine.....	25	2 00
Blue Favorite. Synonyms, <i>Tinta</i> , <i>Violet Cluster</i> , <i>Seabrook</i> , etc. Berries blue black or violet, sweet, vinous, very good, variable as to production. In some localities it is very prolific and always sound; in others it rots more or less.....	25	
Hermann. Berry small, bunch medium, black; an excellent white wine grape. Vine vigorous, but needs four years before bearing well.....	25	1 50
Louisiana. Somewhat similar to HERMAN in quality and growth.....	25	1 50
LENOIR. Bunch large, compact, berries small, round, dark bluish purple, juicy, vinous, and with colored juice; an excellent red wine grape; rots in some localities.....	25	1 50
Long. Synonym, <i>Cunningham</i> . Bunch medium, berries small, reddish purple, juicy and vinous; an excellent white wine grape.....	25	1 50
NORTON'S VIRGINIA. Berry small, blue black, vinous, sweet, juice red; an excellent red wine grape.....	25	1 50
Rulander or St. Genevieve. Bunch small, very compact, berries small, reddish purple, very sweet, of fine quality; an excellent wine grape, vine compact and short-jointed grower.....	25	1 50
WARREN. Synonym, <i>Herbeumont Madeira</i> . Bunch large, loose, berries small, blue with bloom, sweet, well flavored and vinous; a delicious grape, but liable to rot. Middle of August.....	25	1 50

SECTION III.

Vitis Cordifolium and Riparia.

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
CLINTON. Bunches medium, berries above medium, black, vinous and very refreshing. Ripe middle of July; a rampant grower and most profuse bearer; makes a delicious claret wine.....	10c.	\$1 00	\$4 00
HUMBOLDT. Bunches medium, compact, berry medium, round, pale green or yellowish, sweet, juicy and good flavor; promises to become a popular variety for white wine. Vine very vigorous.....	25	1 50	10 00
Missouri Riesling (Grien's No 1.) Medium, moderately compact, greenish white or light red when fully ripe; excellent for white wine.....	25		
NOAH. Bunches compact, berry white, sweet, juicy and of good flavor, prolific bearer and vigorous grower.....	25	1 50	10 00
UHLAND. White; resembles NOAH.....	25	1 50	10 00

SECTION IV.

VITIS ROTUNDIFOLIA or VULPINA—Bullace or Muscadine Type.

This type is purely Southern, ranging from North Carolina to Texas, and of no value for the Northern or Western States. Although known for upwards of three hundred years, it is only within a short period that its improved varieties have been largely cultivated. The product is very large, and the cultivation reduced to the simplest form. Vines should be planted from twenty to thirty feet in the row, trained on arbor or trellis, and never trimmed.

	Each	Per 12	Per 100	Per 1000
Flowers. Bunches composed of from fifteen to twenty-five berries, which are dark black and of sweet vinous flavor. Matures end of September to end of October, or from four to six weeks later than the Scuppernong. 1 year.....	15c.	\$1 50	\$8 00	
SCUPPERNONG. Bunches seldom ever composed of more than eight or ten berries; berries large, round, of a bronze color when fully ripe, skin thick, flesh pulpy, very vinous, sweet, and of a peculiar musky aroma, exceedingly pleasant. A certain crop may be had annually. Vine is free from all diseases and attacks of insects, and fruit has never been known to decay before maturity. It is wonderfully prolific, and is rapidly becoming popular as a very profitable wine grape. Makes a very good sweet wine resembling muscat, and when properly manipulated produces an excellent sparkling wine. 2 years.....	15	1 50	8 00	\$60 00
TENDERPULP. An improved seedling of the Flowers. Berries large, very sweet and pulp quite tender. Ripens end of September. 2 years.....	15	1 50	8 00	60 00
THOMAS. Bunches from six to ten berries; berries slightly oblong, large, of a slight violet color, quite transparent; pulp tender, sweet, of a peculiar vinous flavor, quality superior to any of the type. Maturity middle to end of August. Has but little musky aroma and makes a superior red wine. A spurious variety is sold under the name of Thomas: this is inferior in quality, and produces a deep black colored fruit of no merit whatever. 2 years.....	15	1 50	8 00	60 00

SECTION V.

HYBRID VARIETIES.

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
Agawam (Rogers' No. 15.) Large, dark red.....	25c.		
BACCHUS (Rickett's.) An improvement upon Clinton, of which it is a seedling; promising as a red wine grape.....	25	\$1 50	\$8 00
Barry (Rogers' No. 43.) Bunch and berry large, good quality.....	25	2 00	
BLACK EAGLE. Very large, black, and of superior quality, suitable for amateur culture.....	25	2 00	

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
BERCKMANS. Parentage Clinton and Delaware; first fruited in 1870. Vine as vigorous as Clinton, which it much resembles. Holds its foliage until frost. Bunch larger than Delaware, shoudered, and not as compact as those of either parent; berry one-third larger than Delaware, of same color; quality equal to that favorite variety; maturity middle to end of July. Never has mildewed in our grounds since we first fruited it in 1873. It has the rare and desirable combination of the extreme vigor and fertility of the Clinton with the excellence of the fruit of the Delaware. Dr. Wylie always considered this variety as one of the most promising of his seedlings. Vines have been growing and fruited in several localities North and South, and it fully sustains all what was expected from it.....	50c.	\$ 3 50	
Duchess. White, of good quality and growth.....	50		
Early Dawn. Black, very good and early, moderate grower.....	50		
El Dorado. Large, golden yellow, good, early	50		
GOETHE (Rogers' No. 1.) Bunch and berry large, greenish yellow, turning pink at full maturity, very sweet and of a well defined aroma. Ripens late.....	25	1 50	8 00
Herbert (Rogers' No. 44.) Large, black, very good.....	25	2 00	
Irving. White, bunch very large, handsome and excellent where the locality and soil are suitable.....	25		
Iona. Berry and bunch large, pale red, of excellent quality; succeeds only in a few localities, and suited to amateur culture only.	25		
Jefferson. Berries and bunch large, red, sweet, aromatic, a promising new variety.....	50		
Lady Washington. Bunch very large, berries medium, pale amber, sweet, of good quality; a magnificent variety, but does not succeed equally well in all soils; moderate grower.....	50		
Lindley (Rogers' No. 9.) Large, red, very good.....	25		
Massasoit (Rogers' No. 3.) Large, dark red, early.....	25		
Merrimack (Rogers' No. 16.) Large, black, very good.....	25		
Mrs. McLure. A cross between Clinton and Peter Wylie; foliage and growth resembling the Clinton; bunch and berry medium, white and of excellent quality.....	25	2 00	10 00
PETER WYLIE. This variety was obtained from following parentage: Female, Halifax and Foreign; Male, Delaware and Foreign. Vine vigorous, short jointed, holds its foliage until fall. Bunches above medium, shoudered, loose; berries medium, round, white, transparent, golden yellow at maturity; flesh melting, very vinous and with a delicate muscat flavor; quality best. Ripens middle of July in average seasons. It has been tested for several years by a number of prominent fruit growers in nearly every section of the South and in New York State, and after receiving their reports we have no hesitation in disseminating it. It is considered the best flavored white grape so far tested South, but liable to rot.....	50	3 50	
Salem (Rogers' 53.) Large, dark chestnut, sweet, very good.....	25	2 00	
Senasqua. Large, blue black, excellent table grape, moderate growth.....	25		
TRIUMPH (Campbell.) Bunches and berries very large,white, vinous, excellent. A most showy variety, productive and for the past five years free from rot.....	50		
Vergennes. A new light amber colored variety, early good and promising	50		
WALTER. Bunches large, berries medium, pale red, excellent, prolific and good grower. Ranks next to Delaware.....	25	2 00	
Wilder (Rogers' No. 4.) Bunches and berries large, blue black, good quality, good grower.....	25	2 00	8 00

FOREIGN VARIETIES FOR GLASS CULTURE.

Some of these will occasionally succeed in the open air, but this class is unreliable. To bring them to perfection vines must be planted and trained against a wall, or if on trellis covered with a board coping, or, best of all, under glass.

Price, 1 year old, 25.; \$2 per 12.

- Black Hamburg.** Large, black; excellent variety and very successful in sections of Florida.
White Sweetwater. (Chasselas Blanc.) Very good.
Muscat of Alexandria. Bunches very large,berries large, oblong, white, exquisite flavor.

NUT BEARING TREES.

ALMONDS.

Price of trees—1 year from bud, 4 to 5 feet, 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12; \$20 per 100.

Princesse and Sultana. Both are prolific, soft-shelled and very good. These are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe, and produce the bulk of the almonds of commerce.

Pistache. A half soft-shelled variety, with very small pointed fruit, and kernel of a delicate sweet flavor; highly esteemed in Southern Europe.

Almonds are unreliable for the middle sections of the South, but more successful in Florida.

CHESTNUTS.

American. 5 to 6 feet, 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12.

Large Spanish. 2 to 3 feet, 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12; 4 to 5 feet, 50c. each.

Japan. This is unquestionably a great acquisition for the section of the United States where the native species flourish. There are many sub varieties cultivated in Japan, and, like the Persimmon, their nomenclature is badly confused. Seedlings vary in size and shape as well as habit of growth and productiveness, and are therefore more unreliable as to products than the grafted trees. We have grown this chestnut three years, and trees of that age are now bearing fruit. Fruit very large, burrs containing at times as many as five large nuts; quality similar to the native variety. In habit the trees are rather dwarf. Price of grafted trees, 2 to 3 feet, 50c. each.

WALNUTS OR MADEIRA NUTS.

Price of trees, unless specially noted, 2 to 3 feet, 25c.; \$2.50 per 12. 4 to 5 feet, 50c.; \$4 per 12.

Common. Nuts oval, free bearing after attaining 12 to 15 years of growth.

Chaberte. Nuts oval, large, late, very prolific.

Mayette. Nuts produced in pairs, oblong, somewhat flattened, best quality

Thin Shelled. Nuts large, oblong, shell very thin, of excellent quality and keeps sweet a long time

Preparturiensis or Early Bearing. Of dwarf growth, produces nuts when 4 years old. Nuts of good quality and size. 2 years old, 12 to 18 inches, 25c.; \$2.50 per 12. 3 and 4 years, 2 to 3 feet, 50c.; \$4 per 12.

FILBERTS.

Of easy culture, they are of bushy habit of growth and require little or no pruning; dry ordinary soil is suitable. They are very productive, and requiring but little space to grow, they may be planted in clumps. Suckers should be removed annually.

Common White. An excellent variety 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12; \$20 per 100.

The following are all excellent sorts:

Brunswick, Bergeri, Daviana, Eugenie, Garibaldi, Kentish Cob, Neapolitan Nottingham, Princess Royal, Prolific Close Husk, etc.

Strong plants, 25c. each; 12 varieties, our selection, \$2.50.

PTEROCARYA—(Caucasian and Chinese Walnuts.)

Caucasica, Caucasian Walnut. A medium sized tree, of somewhat twisted and heavily branched habit, leaves pinnate. Fruit very small, winged; a highly ornamental tree. 50c.

Fraxinifolia. Of rather bushy growth, foliage bright green, smaller than the foregoing. 50c.

Sinensis. Of medium height, foliage glossy. 50c.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

ERYOBOTHRYA—Japan Medlars.

One year old plants (all pot grown), \$1.50 per 12; \$10 per 100.

Two year old plants (all pot grown), 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12; \$20 per 100.

The loss in transplanting open ground grown plants is always large; this is trifling in using pot grown plants.

This fruit is well adapted to the coast belt, and is being cultivated there with profitable results.

Trees of medium height, with long glossy leaves, which are evergreen; flowers white in spikes and produced in winter; fruit of the size of a Wild Goose Plum, round or oblong, bright yellow and produced in clusters, sub-acid and refreshing, maturity from end of February to April; not fruitful north of Charleston, but tree otherwise perfectly hardy here.

LIMONIUM TRIFOLIATUM—Ægle Sepiaria.

A hardy species of Lemon, which withstands a cold of zero, of bushy and very thriving habit, leaves trifoliolate, dark glossy green; persistent during mild winters here, but falling off under a temperature of 15 degrees above zero. Flowers large white, the first appearing in March, and others following less profusely during May and June. Fruit similar in shape and size to Limes, sweet and edible. Our plants now three years old are bearing fruit. Plants 12 to 18 inches high 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12.

MEDLARS, European.

Produces abundantly here; fruit dark brown, 2 inches in diameter. Must be allowed to ripen in the house, and is eaten when quite soft. 50c. each.

Common or Dutch. Fruit medium, prolific.

Nottingham. Fruit large.

Royal. Fruit very large, but not prolific.

MULBERRIES, Everbearing.

Hicks. Wonderfully prolific, fruit sweet, insipid, excellent for poultry and hogs; fruit produced during four months: Each 25c.; per 12, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.

Downing's. Fruit of a rich, sub-acid flavor; not as prolific as above. 25c. each; per 12, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.

Stubb's. A new variety, producing very large fruit of excellent quality, tart and refreshing. A native variety of the Red Mulberry type. 25c. each.

The value of Mulberries as an economic food for hogs is beginning to be appreciated by many farmers, who have planted large orchards of the *Hicks* for that purpose.

POMEGRANATE.

Sweet. 25c. each; \$2 per 12.

Sub-acid. 25c. each; \$2 per 12.

PYRUS MAULEII.

Not a new fruit, but one that is but seldom met with. It is a variety of the Japan Quince (*Pyrus Japonica*), and produces a fair sized fruit in the greatest profusion. Bushes three feet high, yield sometimes a peck of fruit. This latter makes excellent preserves and jellies. 50c. each.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

CLASS I.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

List Reduced to Desirable Varieties Only.

We will supply 12 shrubs in 12 varieties, our selection..... \$2.
We will supply 100 shrubs in 25 to 30 varieties, our selection..... 10.

ABELIA FLORIBUNDA.

Flowers pink in clusters.

ALTHAEA FRUTEX—Rose of Sharon.

These are among our most desirable flowering shrubs, and deserve to be more extensively cultivated, as they produce their flowers in the greatest profusion during three months. The new European varieties lately introduced are nearly all of dwarf growth, and their flowers are greatly superior to the old sorts. Their colors include white, pink, purple, blue, red, violet, mottled, etc. The following are the most striking out of our very large collection:

Amaranthus, Alba Serotina, Anemone-flora, Boule de Feu, Comte de Flan-dres, Comte de Hainant, Carnea Plena, Duc de Brabant, Grandiflora Superba, Lady Stanley, Leopoldii, Pompon Rouge, Pulcherrima Plena, Punicus, Paeoniflora, Purpurea Semiplena, Ranunculiflora, Rubra Plena, Viola-cea.

Mexicana Alba. Double, pure white.

Totus Albus. Very dwarf, pure white, single.

Buistii. With variegated leaves.

Variegata. Single, lilac, extra fine flower, leaves variegated.

25c. each; 12 varieties, our selection, \$2.

AMYGDALUS—Chinese Almonds.

Sinensis Alba. White, double flowering. An exquisite shrub, covered in early spring with a profusion of snow white flowers. 25c.

Aralia Maximoviczii. A handsome and distinct shrub; leaves large and deeply cut in five divisions. Perfectly hardy and promises to be an acquisition. 50c.

BERBERIS—Berberry.

Aristata. Fruit bearing.

Purpurea. Leaves and fruit purple. 25c.

BUDLEYA.

Curviflora. Profuse blooming plant, flowers pale blue, in long pendant racemes.

Lindleyana. Profuse flowering shrub, flowers dark blue, in long spikes. 25c.

CALYCANTHUS—Sweet Shrub.

Floridus Albus. A white flowering variety of the native species, fragrant and profuse bloomer.

Præcox or Chimonanthus Fragrans. A Japanese variety, flowers yellowish white, very early in spring. 25c.

Præcox Roseus. Flowers rose colored. 50c.

CHILOPSIS LINEARIS—Flowering Willow.

A tall shrub from Texas, with very showy light pink flowers. 25c.

COLUTEA ARBORESCENS—Bladder Senna.

A tall growing shrub, very desirable; yellow pea-shaped flowers. 25c.

CORONILLA EMERUS—Scorpion Senna.

Pea-shaped flowers, yellow; in April. 25c.

CHAMÆCERASUS—Upright* Honey-suckles.

Medium growing shrubs, flowering profusely during March and April. In some varieties the flowers are succeeded by bright colored berries. 25c. each.

Chrysanthia. Flowers yellow, blooms in March.

Fragrantissima. Flowers white or pale pink, very fragrant; blooms in February and March.

Grandiflora Roseus. Flowers pink; in April.

Lebedourii. Flowers yellow tinted red; April; berries black.

Nummularis. Yellow, berries red.

Sempervirens. Flowers light pink.

Virginia. Flowers white, very dwarf growth.

CLERODENDRON.

Fragans. A low growing shrub, foliage emitting an unpleasant odor when bruised; flowers pure white, like a miniature double rose, very fragrant. Stems die back during very cold weather. Blooms from July until frost, 25c.

Viscosissimum. A tall growing shrub, profuse bloomer, flowers pink, followed by dark blue berries. 50c.

CORCHORUS—Japan Kerria.

A favorite shrub, producing double yellow flowers during spring, and often through the summer. 25c.

DAUBENTONIA.

Tripetiana. A leguminous shrub, flowers deep orange, spotted yellow, produced in clusters; blooms from May until fall; very showy. Should be planted where somewhat protected from cold winter winds. If killed by frost, it will usually grow off again in spring and bloom profusely. 25c.

DEUTZIA.

Crenata Fl. Pl. Double flowering, an exceedingly handsome variety, flowers white tinged rose.

Crenata Fl. Pl. Alba. New, flowers pure white.

Gracilis. Flowers pure white, bell-shaped, quite dwarf; is also valuable as a pot plant for winter blooming in conservatory.

Fortunii. Flowers white, single, profuse spring bloomer. 25c.

DESMODIUM PENDULIFLORUM.

A new Japanese shrub, with drooping branches, and a profusion of purple flowers in fall. Stems usually die every winter, but a new growth is formed early in spring. 25c.

ELEAGNUS.

Edulis. A Japanese shrub, with under surface of leaves silvery. Produces edible berries. 50c.

Parviflora. From India; erect growing, leaves silvery, flowers very small, fragrant and followed with innumerable pink colored berries, 25c.

Simonii. A new variety from Japan, of shrubby growth. 50c.

ELLIOTTIA RACEMOSA.

An exceedingly rare native shrub, with long racemes of pure white flowers in June. This is one of the most showy spring flowering shrubs, but very difficult to propagate. Although described more than fifty years ago, it has never until now been offered as nursery grown plants. 50c.

FONTANESIA FILARICEFOLIA.

Branches erect, leaves glossy; blooms in April; flowers white, changing pink; succeeds best in dry rocky soils. 25c.

FORSYTHIA FORTUNII—Golden Bell.

Fortunes. Grows upright, flowers bright yellow.

Viridissima. Flowers golden yellow; produced in greatest profusion early in March. 25c.

HYDRANGEA.

Well known and valuable shrubs. Thrive best if planted in partial shade and somewhat moist ground. 25c. each.

Japonica Cœrulea. Centre of flower heads deep blue, outer florets larger and of pale blue.

Empress Eugenie. White and blue.

Otaska. Flowers pink or blue, large heads.

Paniculata Grandiflora. New Japanese; flowers in white trusses; very good.

Thomas Hogg. Produces immense umbells of pure white flowers. The finest of its class.

Stellata Prolifera. Centre of flower heads pink, outer florets larger and flesh color.

HYPERICUM—St. Johnsworth.

Low spreading shrubs, with bright yellow flowers. 25c. each.

Androsemum. Blooms early.

Patulum. Exceedingly prolific; produces large yellow flowers during the whole summer.

Proliferum. Flowers from June to September.

INDIGOFERA DOSUA.

Low growing shrub, with pinnated leaves, flowers small, in purplish spikes. 25c.

LAGERSTREMA—Crape Myrtle.

Indica Alba. White, a desirable novelty. **New Crimson.** Vivid Crimson. 25c.

LILAC.

See Syringa.

LONICERA BELGICA.

Belgian Honeysuckle, of bushy growth, flowers pink, profuse bloomer, excellent. 25c. .

LYCIUM.

Barbarum. A shrub with slender branches and small purplish flowers. In autumn it is covered with bright orange red berries.

Chilense. Differs from above in stronger growth. 25c.

NANDINA DOMESTICA.

A Japanese shrub, with large panicles of white flowers. 50c.

NEVIUSIA ALABAMENSIS.

A very scarce native shrub, with alternate leaves and spreading branches. Belongs to the Rose family; flowers white, showy; in April. 25c.

PHILADELPHUS—*Syringa* or Mock Orange.

Grandiflorus. Flowers very large, slightly fragrant.

Coronarius. White, fragrant.

Fl. Pl. Semi-double flowers. 25c. each.

POINCIANA GILLESII.

Produces large heads of lemon colored flowers, with long scarlet stamens, free bloomers, grows 10 feet. 25c.

PRUNUS.

Triloba. With very double pink flowers, beautiful in early Spring. 25c.

Virgata (?) Flowers semi-double, beautifully formed and produced in great profusion, the earliest to bloom in Spring, of graceful growth; grafted plants, 25c.

PUNICA GRANATUM—Pomegranate.

Alba. Double white.

Legrellii or Variegata. Double flowering, variegated; very handsome.

Nana. Dwarf; single flowering.

Rubra. Double red. 25c. each.

PYRUS JAPONICA—Japan Quince.

Produces flowers early in Spring. 25c. each.

Nivea. A variety with snow white flowers, originated from seed in our grounds.

Pink.

Red.

PYRUS SALICIFOLIUS—Willow-leaved Pear.

Of medium growth and weeping habit. Leaves narrow, silvery, very ornamental. Trees grafted on 3 feet stems, 50c. each.

RHODOTYPUS KERRIOIDES.

A Japanese shrub, growing 6 to 10 feet, with single white flowers. Profuse bloomer. 25c.

RHUS.

Cotinus. Venetian Sumac or Smoke Tree. A tall growing shrub, producing curious hair-like flowers resembling mist.

Osbeckii. A Japanese variety, with curiously winged leaves. 25c. each.

SAMBUCUS—Elder.

Aureus—Golden leaved Elder. A showy shrub, suited to moist situations; very effective for massing and where a golden colored group is needed. 25c.

Plumosus. With finely cut leaves. 25c.

STAPHYLEA—Bladder Nut.

Pennata. A tall growing shrub, with panicles of white flowers in Spring and followed with bladder like pods. 25c.

SPIREA.

Very desirable shrubs, of medium or dwarf growth. 25c. each.

SPRING BLOOMERS.

Arborescens. Flowers white in May; dwarf growth.

Opulifolia Aurea. Golden leaved; showy and desirable.

Prunifolia. Ladies Wreath; flowers small, pure white, very double, produced in great profusion upon long, slender branches; blooms very early in Spring.

Reevesii Fl. Pl. Reeves' double; large, round clusters of double white flowers, covering the whole plant; follows the *Prunifolia*.

PERPETUAL BLOOMERS.

Billardii. Flowers in spikes, deep pink.

Bumalda. Of very dwarf growth, flowers deep pink in umbells and variegated foliage.

Callosa. Fortune's; flowers pink, in corymbs.

Callosa Alba. Flowers white, of dwarf growth, very neat and desirable.

Callosa Atrosanguinea. With deep crimson flowers in umbells.

Callosa Macrophylla. Leaves very large, growth robust, flowers red in umbells.

Callosa Superba. Flowers pale pink in umbells.

Crispifolia. A new variety of dwarf growth.

Fontenayi Alba. Resembles *Billardii*, but with white flowers in spikes.

Lindleyana. Growth quite tall, leaves delicately pinnated; flowers white in panicles.

Lobata Rubra. Flowers red.

SYMPHORICARPOS.

Glomerata Texana. A form of the *Indian Currant*, of more compact growth, berries larger.

Glomerata Variegata. Leaves finely variegated.

Racemosa. Snowberry; produces large white berries hanging on the plant throughout part of Winter. 25c. each.

SYRINGA—Lilac.

Common Purple.

Common White.

Persica. Persian; foliage small, flowers purple; blooms in early Spring and Fall.

The following are among the most distinct of the European collections: Colmaren-sis, Gloire de Crocels, Gloire de Moulins, Gloire de la Rochelle, Josikea, Mme. Kreuter, Princess Marie, Rouge de Trianon, Rubra Insignis, Rubra Major, Ville de Troyes, Virginal. 25c. each.

TAMARIX.

Tall growing shrubs with slender branches and small delicate leaves, which resemble the cypress; flowers small pink, produced in great abundance. 25c. each.

Africana. Foliage light, glaucous green, flowers pink in Summer.

Indica. With dark green foliage, and resist best in a dry soil.

Plumosa or Japonica. Of medium height, foliage very graceful and feathery; a fine new plant.

VIRGILIA LUTEA, or Cladrastris Tinctoria—Yellow Wood.

A native shrub of tall growth, but quite rare; flowers white in panicled racemes, produced during May. 50c.

VIBURNUM—Snowball.

Lentana. Tall growing shrub with downy leaves; flowers white, followed by clusters of dark colored berries. 25c.

Opulus. Produces large globular clusters of white flowers; a favorite old shrub. 25c.

Placatum. New, of dwarf habit, flowers very large, white, with salmon pink tint; foliage distinct, very desirable. 50c.

VITEX.

Agnus Castus Latifolia. Chaste or Sage Tree; grows twenty feet in height, forms a good shade tree. Flowers dark blue, in spikes, of a spicy fragrance.

Incisa. Of more dwarfish habit, flowers light blue. 25c. each.

WEIGELIA.

Profuse blooming shrubs, very desirable. 25c. each.

Abel Carriere. Red.

Amabilis. Of robust growth, dark pink, very profuse, blooms in Spring and Fall.

Amabilis Alba. Flowers white, turns pink soon after opening.

Candida. Pure white, excellent.

Dr. Baillon. Dark red.

Loomansia Aurea. Foliage golden yellow, best in shade.

Nivea. Rather dwarfish habit, flowers pure white in spikes, produced on long flexible branches.

Rosea. An exquisite Spring bloomer, flowers in great profusion, pink.

Rosea Variegata. A variety of the preceding, with variegated foliage, dwarfish habit, and an exquisite bloomer.

Van Houttii. Flowers red, robust growth.

CLASS II.**DECIDUOUS TREES.****ACACIA NEMU—Japan Silk Tree.**

A sub variety with red flowers, very showy; grows twenty feet high. 50c.

ACER—Maple.

Colchicum Rubrum. Medium size tree, with red bark. 50c.

Leopoldii. Leaves handsomely variegated, requires rich clay soil. 50c.

Silver. A rapid growing and desirable shade tree. 4 to 5 feet, 50c. each, larger trees 75c. and \$1.

Wier's Cutleaved. A beautiful form of the Silver Maple, leaves finely cut. 50c.

BETULA—Birch.

Cutleaved Weeping. A conspicuous variety, with finely cut leaves. 4 feet, grafted, 50c.

CATALPA.

Aurea. Golden leaved, very showy foliage and rapid grower. 3 to 4 feet, 50c.

Koempferi. A rapid growing variety from Japan: flowers very large and very ornamental. 5 to 6 feet, 50c.

Tea's Japan Hybrid. Of most rapid growth and free blooming habit. A desirable shade tree. 5 to 6 feet, 50c.

IDETIA POLYCARPA.

A new rapid growing tree from Northern Asia. Promises to become a valuable acquisition. 50c.

KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA.

Flowers yellow in June and July, rapid growth and an excellent shade tree. 50c.

LIRIODENDRON—Tulip Tree.

Aurea. This is a new variety with leaves finely bordered with yellow. Imported plants, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.

MAGNOLIAS.

Acuminata. Cucumber tree, of rapid growth and fine shape. 50c.

Conspicua or Yulan. Chinese White; flowers pure white. \$1.

Machrophylla. Immense leaves; flowers white, fragrant. 50c.

Purpurea. Chinese Purple; of bushy growth, flowers purple. 50c.

Soulangeana. Chinese Hybrid. Flowers white and purple, very fine. 50c. All the Chinese varieties produce their flowers in early Spring, before the leaves appear.

Tripetala. Umbrella tree. Leaves large, flowers white. 50c.

PAWLONIA IMPERIALIS.

A rapid growing tree with very large leaves, and in early Spring bears large panicles of light blue flowers, very fragrant; an excellent shade tree. 25 and 50c.

PEACH.

Very ornamental. 25c.

Double White.

Double Crimson.

Double Pink.

Pyramidal. Grows in a spiral form, as the Lombardy Poplar.

Weeping. With three feet bodies, a very handsome tree.

POPULUS AUREA.

Golden Leaf Poplar. 25c.

PYRUS SPECTABILIS—Chinese Crab Apple.

A small size tree, producing double pink flowers. 20c.

PRUNUS PISSARDII.

The most valuable of all purple leaved trees. It retains its deep color throughout our warmest weather and its leaves until mid winter. We cannot too highly endorse it. 25c.

SAPINDUS MARGINATUS—Soap Berry.

A native tree from the Southern coast belt, of rapid growth and with pinnate leaves; flowers white, followed by bright yellow berries which are retained through the winter. 50c.

SALIX—Willow.

Annularis or **Ring Leaved.** Of rapid growth, erect and with leaves singularly curled like a ring.

Babylonica. Common weeping a valuable tree. 25c.

SALISBURIA ADIANTIFOLIA—Maiden Hair Tree.

A rapid growing tree with curious fan-like foliage. 50c.

STERCULIA PLATANIFOLIA—Japan Varnish.

A very desirable shade tree of rapid growth, bark very smooth, leaves large. 50c.

SOPHORA JAPONICA.

A medium size tree, with pinnated foliage. 25c.

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE.

Melia Azedaya Umbraculiformis. A sub variety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella, and of unique appearance. 25c.

SECTION III.**BROAD LEAVED EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.**

12 Plants, our selection of varieties	\$5 00
100 " " " 100 "	30 00

With but few exceptions all the plants are grown in pots, thereby securing safety in transplanting, and enabling us to ship without danger of loss from removal.

ABELIA RUPESTRIS.

A small shrub, with numerous pale pink tubular flowers. 50c.

ARBUTUS UNEDO—Strawberry Tree.

Attains a height of 15 feet. Foliage dark glossy, flowers white, bell shaped, blooms early in Spring, and produces bright scarlet edible fruit. 50c.

ARDISIA CRENATA.

A dwarf growing shrub, with dark shining leaves. Its beauty consists in a profusion of very showy berries, which are retained during Winter and until May. Succeeds best in a shady situation near a building. Is hardy here and southward.

Rubra. With red berries.

Alba. With white berries. 50c. each.

AUCUBA—Gold Dust Tree.

This genus contains both male and female plants; if latter are planted near the male plants they produce a profusion of red berries, which makes these plants very attractive; succeeds best in a shady situation.

Japonica (male.) Leaves spotted yellow. 25c.

Latimaculata (female.) Leaves blotched yellow. 25c.

Longifolia (female.) Leaves narrow, green. 25c.

Picta (female.) Leaves broadly variegated. 50c.

BERBERIS.

Fortunii. Fortune's Barberry, foliage long, flowers yellow, a low growing shrub. 50c.

Japonica. This splendid plant thrives best in a shady situation, as on the north side of a house, foliage very broad, with five pairs of leaflets, flowers yellow in long spikes during February and March, followed with dark purple berries; a magnificent shrub. 50c.; large plants, \$1.

Trifoliata. A native species of Southern Texas; leaves glossy, of medium height. 25c.

BUXUS—Tree Box.

25 to 50c., according to size.

Argentea. Silver leaved.

Argentea Nova. Silver blotch leaved.

Aurea. Golden leaved.

Balearica. Very broad leaves.

Communis. Common, one of the best for hedges. \$10 and \$15 per 100.

Eleta. Narrow leaved.

Fortunii. Fortune's; round leaved.

Hansworthii. Upright growth, new and distinct.

Latifolia. Broad leaved.

The Tree Box requires clay; they will not thrive in a sandy soil.

CEANOOTHUS—New Jersey Tea.

Medium growing shrubs, with numerous panicles of small white, pale blue or rose colored flowers. Free bloomers during Summer and Fall. Foliage is retained until midwinter. The following new varieties at 50c. each, viz:

Albert Pittet. Rose.

Americana Variegata. Leaves variegated.

Arnouldi.

Gloire de Versailles.

Azureus Grandiflorus.

Bertinii.

Lucie Moser.

CLEYERA JAPONICA.

A shrub of medium height; foliage very glossy, flowers inconspicuous, berries red. 50c.

COTONEASTER.

Simondsi. Grows 4 to 6 feet high; foliage small, glossy; flowers white, followed by red berries which are retained during Winter.

Thymnifolius. Low growing varieties of **Wheelerii.** trailing habit, desirable for rock work, slopes, etc., produce a profusion of berries. 25c. each.

ELEAGNUS.

Reflexa. Rapid growing shrub, with long flexible branches, suitable for training in various shapes, as arbors, etc.; foliage glossy, flowers small, fragrant, 25c.

Reflexa Aurea. With golden variegated leaves and of more bushy habit of growth. 50c.

ERYOBOTHRYA JAPONICA—Japan Medlar or Loquat.

A highly ornamental tree, with broad leaves, blooms during February, seldom perfects fruit here, productive on the coast and in Florida. 25 and 50c.

ESCALLONIA.

Montevidensis. Profuse blooming shrub, flowers white in umbells. 50c.

EVONYMUS.

Japonicus. Japan, green; fine for hedges. 25c.; \$6 to \$10 per 100.

" " Variegata. Silver leaved.

" " Aureus. Golden.

" " Due d'Anjou. Leaves blotched yellow.

" " Fulchellus. Leaves narrow, of dwarf compact habit.

Radicans Variegata. Creeping Evonymus, with leaves finely variegated. 25c. each.

FABIANA IMBRICATA.

A heath-like shrub, bearing a profusion of white tubular flowers in May. 25c.

GARDENIA—Cape Jasmin.

Florida. Flowers very large, white and very fragrant, foliage glossy. All pot grown.

Fortunii. Flowers larger than Florida.

Radicans. Dwarf, trailing, foliage smaller than above; flowers white, very fragrant.

Radicans Variegata. With variegated leaves.

" " Marginata. Very dwarf, leaves edged silver.

Japonica. Similar to Florida, but with single flowers, which are succeeded with scarlet fruit, which is retained all Winter.

" " Variegata. A distinctly variegated variety, introduced from Japan by ourselves. 25c. each.

HELIANTHEMUM or CISTUS—Rock or Sun Rose.

Algarvense. A fine compact evergreen shrub, thriving in any soil. During May and June it produces a great profusion of large white flowers, with a dark purple spot upon each petal; one of the most showy and desirable shrubs we possess.

Albidus. With pink flowers. 25c. each.

ILLICIUM ANISATUM—Anis Tree.

The leaves, when bruised, give a pungent anis odor; fine ornamental tree. 50c.

JASMINUM FRUCTICANS.

Large spreading shrub, with yellow flowers. 25c.

LAURUS—Laurel.

Nobilis. Apollo's or Spice Laurel; leaves very aromatic. 50c.

Regalis. Oreodaphne Californica, or California Laurel; leaves narrow, glossy, and with spicy fragrance. 50c.

Laurocerasus. English Laurel; a handsome and thrifty growing shrub, with glossy foliage. 25 and 50c.

Lusitanica. Portugal Laurel, foliage glossy, flowers white in spikes. 50c.

Celchica, Caucasia, Rotundifolia. Beautiful sub-varieties of the English Laurel, all with glossy foliage. 25 and 50c.

Camelioefolia. A new variety with recurved leaves. 25 and 50c.

Bertini. A new variety with very large leaves. 25 and 50c.

LIGUSTRUM—Privet.

Amurense. From Amoor River, new, very rapid and quite compact grower, foliage small, a fine hedge plant. 25c.; \$6 per 100.

Ibota. New Japan Privet, with glossy orange-like leaves. 25c.

Italicum. With erect branches and broad leaves, compact growth. Blooms from April until midsummer. 25c.

Japonicum. Japan; the shrub or low tree, foliage broad, panicles of white flowers, followed by purple berries. 25c.

Nepalensis. Nepaul; dwarf habit, leaves more oval than Japonica, panicles of white flowers, berries purple brown, long. 25c.

Quihonii. Branches slender and graceful growth. 25c.

Robustum Aureum. Of very vigorous and compact growth; leaves large, handsomely variegated yellow. 25c.

Sinensis Aureum. With slender branches and open growth; leaves variegated. 25c.

LIMONIA TRIFOLIATA.

A hardy variety of Lemon. [See under head of Miscellaneous Fruits.] 25c.

MAGNOLIAS.

ALL POT GROWN.

Grandiflora. The king of the Southern broad-leaved evergreen trees, needs no description. 1 foot, 50c.; 2 feet, 75c.

Grandiflora Gloriosa. A variety of Grandiflora, with flowers of immense size, often 12 inches in diameter, foliage large and bronze underneath, a magnificent tree. 2 years, grafted plants, \$1.

Fuscata. Banana Shrub; dwarf growing variety; in April and May it is covered with a profusion of small flowers, exhaling a most exquisite fragrance, similar to a ripe Banana, a great favorite. 8 to 10 inches, 25c.; larger plants from 50c. to \$1.

Pumila (*Talauma Pumila*.) Chinese Dwarf, foliage long, growth dwarf, compact, flowers small, pure white with fleshy petals, exceedingly fragrant, produced in small quantity, but nearly through the whole year; thrives best in a partially shaded situation, and is also a good pot plant. Small plants, 50c.

MAHONIA.

Aquifolium. Holly leaved ash berry; a low growing shrub, leaves prickly, purplish in Autumn, flowers yellow in March. 25c.

MESPILUS—Crataegus.

Pyracantha Lalandii. A new sub-variety of the Evergreen Thorn, or Burning Bush. Its merit consists in producing more berries and latter of a brighter color than the old variety. 25c.

MYRTUS—Myrtle.

Medium sized shrubs, 25c.

Floreplena. Flowers double white, **Tomentosa.** A pretty dwarf variety, with narrow leaves.

NERIUM—Oleander.

Small, in 2½ inch pots, 25c. each; \$2.25 per dozen. Larger, 50c. each; \$4 per dozen.

Double White. Flowers semi-double in young plants, becoming more double in proportion as plants grow older.

Joan of Arc. Semi-double white.

Lilian Henderson. Semi double white, profuse bloomer.

Lutescens. Single, yellowish white.

Mme. Charles Biltet. Double corolla, cherry carmine.

Splendens. Old double pink, best of its color.

Shaw's. Single deep crimson.

NEW VARIETIES

WITH DOUBLE AND TREBLE COROLLAS.

Gilbert Bravy (Treble Corolla.) Lilac rose, white stripe, lower Corolla carmine. **Henri Mares** (Treble Corolla.) Delicate rose, edged lilac and white stripe.

Marcel (Treble Corolla.) Rose, washed deeper rose and white stripes.

Mme. Leon Brun (Double Corolla.) Lilac Rose, lower Corolla carmine.

Mme. Peyre (Double Corolla.) Very pale flesh.

Mme. Puech (Double Corolla.) Deep lilac carmine.

Professeur Durant (Double Corolla.) Yellowish white.

Prof. Parlatorre (Double Gorolla.) Rose.

Savort. Light Rose, edged lilac.

Neriums are not hardy in this latitude unless planted in exceptionally favorable situations. Plants should be either grown in tubs or lifted from open ground before very cold weather.

OLEA FLAGRANS—Tea Olive.

One of our most desirable and popular shrubs; flowers white, small but of exquisite fragrance and blooms nearly all Winter. Several sizes, 25, 50, 75c. and \$1 each.

OSMANTHUS.

A section of the above, but with prickly leaves.

Ilicifolius. Holly leaved. Leaves dark green, 25c.

Ilicifolius Argentea, with beautifully variegated leaves, 50c.

Ilicifolius Aureus. Leaves variegated yellow, 50c.

PHOTINIA SERRULATA.

Dark glossy leaves, flowers white, in large heads, makes a showy, tall-growing shrub, or medium sized tree. 50c.

PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA.

A fine shrub, which is well adapted for trimming in fanciful shapes, flowers fragrant. 1 foot. 25c.; 2 to 3 feet, 50c.

Variegata. Variegated. Small plants, 25c.; larger, 50c.

RAPHIOLEPIS.

India (*Crataegus India*.) A medium growing shrub with coriaceous leaves, flowers white in terminal heads, blooms in early spring. 50c.

RUSCUS ACULEATUS—Butcher's broom.

A dwarf evergreen, with acute or spiny leaves, and producing numerous red berries, which are retained during Winter. 25c.

SOPHORA SPECIOSA.

From Texas; flowers purple, fragrant; foliage glossy green, very distinct; slow grower. 50c.

THEA BOHEA—Chinese Tea Plant.

A beautiful shrub, with large white flowers and yellow anthers, giving it much resemblance to Single Camellia. 25c.

VIBURNUM.

Odoratissimum. Chinese, fragrant, fine broad leaves and compact shrub, flowers white. 25c.

Tinus or Laurustinus. A popular flowering shrub, blooms profusely. 25c.

Suspensum. Flowers creamy white, early in Spring; of low growth. 25c.

Macrocephalum—Chinese Guelder Rose.

Not a new shrub, but a very scarce one, and the handsomest of the genus. Flowers white in large heads resembling those of *Hydrangea Thomas Hogg*, but produced in early Spring. \$1.

AZALEA INDICA.

These beautiful early Spring flowering shrubs are perfectly hardy in this latitude; they succeed best in a shady situation and in a light soil, containing an abundance of leaf mould. Few plants are more desirable for the decoration of conservatories or for blooming in rooms. When pot grown plants are through their period of blooming, plunge the pots in the ground in a shady situation. The beauty of these plants is only realized when planted in masses in open ground.

PRICES OF PLANTS.

2 years, with flower buds, 25c.

3 and 4 years, very strong and well set with buds, 50c. to \$1 each.

12 Plants, our selection of varieties, 2 years, \$2.50; 3 and 4 years \$5.

Our collection consists of upwards of one hundred varieties, including all the distinct and leading kinds.

RHODODENDRONS.

Magnificent shrubs, with large clusters of flowers, resembling the Azalea. Perfectly hardy, but require a partially shaded situation, and a soil mixed with leaf mould.

Ponticum. Seedlings. These vary more or less in shade of color, and range from pink to purple. 3 years old, 50c. each, \$5 per 12; blooming size, \$1 each, \$9 per 12.

Hybrid Varieties of Catawbiensis. These are all grafted plants, which we import annually from Europe. These plants are

much superior to the seedlings in the size of clusters and the greater variety of colors, which range from pure white to pink, crimson and purple. 25 varieties. Price of grafted plants, 2 and 3 years, with flower buds, \$1.50 to \$2 each; \$15 to \$20 per 12.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA.

This magnificent Shrub is perfectly hardy in this latitude. A partially shady situation, especially where protected from cold winds during Winter, will give the best results. It is advisable to shelter the flower buds with a covering during very cold weather in Winter, otherwise they may not open well. A soil well mixed with leaf mould is the most desirable, and the best season for transplanting is October and November, and from middle of February to end of March. Our collection is very extensive, plants are very vigorous and of compact growth, and stock is very large.

The semi-double varieties are valuable for open ground planting as they bloom more profusely than most of the double sorts.

PRICES OF PLANTS.

Double White, without flower buds, 12 inches, \$1.
Double White, with 2 to 4 flower buds, 12 inches, \$1.50.
Double White, without flower buds, 18 to 24 inches, \$2 to \$3.
Double White, with flower buds, 18 to 24 inches, \$2 to \$5.
Colored Varieties, without flower buds, 12 inches, 75c.
Colored Varieties, with flower buds, 12 inches, \$1.
Colored Varieties, without flower buds, 18 to 24 inches, \$1.50 to \$3.

We supply as follows, our selection of varieties:

12 fine plants, without flower buds, 12 to 15 inches, \$9.
12 fine plants, with flower buds, 12 to 15 inches, \$12.
50 fine plants, all distinct with and without buds, 10 to 12 inches, \$25.
100 fine plants, in 25 varieties, 10 to 12 inches, \$40.

Plants with flower buds are usually in stock until January 1st; after that date only a portion of the varieties can be supplied with buds.

For distant carriage there is more or less risk of losing the buds while in transit.

LEADING VARIETIES.

Adrian. Crimson.
Alba Plena. Double white, best of its color.
Alexina. Blush white, pink dots.
Caleb Cope. Blush rose.
Candidissima. Pure white, blooms late in Spring.
Carswelliana. Red, striped white.
Chandlerii Eiegans. Light rose.
Colville Rubra. Red.
Duchesne D'Orleans. White, striped pink.
Dunlap's Anemoneflora. Pink, blotched crimson. Semi-double.
Dunlap's White. White.
Elatia. Dark crimson.
Feastii. White and pink.
Fimbriata. White, with fringed edge.
Florida. Cherry red and white.
Gillesii. Crimson, blotched white.
Gunellii. Rose. Semi double.

Henri Favre. Rose salmon, white striped.
Imbricata. Deep carmine.
Jeffersonii. Crimson.
Jenny Lind. White and pink.
Lady Hume's Blush. Flesh color.
Landretiia. Clear rose.
Lefebreanaum. Rose spotted, large and semi double.
La Reine. White, striped red.
Marie Louise. Red and white.
Mrs. Abby Wilder. White, striped pink.
Mrs. Laerman. Crimson, spotted white.
Mathotiana. Dark red, ranunculiformed.
Pomponia Rubra. Dark red.
Palmer's Perfection. Red, striped white.
Reine des Fleurs. Red.
Sacco. Bright rose.
Sarah Frost. Bright crimson.
Sherwoodii. Crimson.
Wilderii. Delicate rose.
Wm. Penn. Cherry red.

CLIMBERS.

Price, except where noted, 25c. each.

ABUTILON VEXILLARUM.

A good climber, flowers red and yellow, profuse bloomer and quite hardy, 15c.

AKEBIA QUINNATA—Five Leaved

Akebia.

A Japanese climber, with reddish brown flowers.

AMPELOPSIS JAPONICA—Japan Ivy.

Beautiful deciduous climber of very rapid growth, eminently suitable for covering brick walls, stumps, etc.

Royalii. A new variety, said to be superior to the above.

BIGNONIA GRANDIFLORA—Japan

Trumpet Vine.

Superb climber, flowers very showy.

HEDERA—Ivy.**Hibernica.** Irish.**Conglomerata.** New, with narrow leaves and compact growth.**JASMINUM.****Nudiflorum.** Produces light yellow flowers in early Spring.**Officinalis.** Flowers white, fragrant.**JASMINE DOUBLE CAROLINA.—Gelsemium.**

A variety of the native species, with double flowers. 25c.

LONICERA—Honeysuckle.**Aurea Reticulata.** Golden netted, a remarkable variety; leaves bright green; beautifully netted all over with golden veins, leaves and stems changing to bright crimson in the Autumn; a beautiful plant.**Belgium.** Belgian; pink flowers, very sweet, profuse bloomer, one of the best.**Coccinea Brownii.** Scarlet, trumpet.**Grata.** Yellow trumpet.**MATSEA GLABRA or Manettia.**

A rapid growing climber, with scarlet tubular flowers, produced in great profusion; the stems are killed every Winter; the roots require a covering of leaves in Winter.

MAXIMOVICZIA SINENSIS.

A deciduous climber, with small whitish fragrant flowers, succeeded by red berries, which are retained during Winter.

PASSIFLORA.**Arc-en-Ciel.** Flowers large, centre white and citron colored, with outer circle dark; a rapid grower, an excellent plant.**Constance Elliott.** Similar in habit to above, but flowers pure white; new.**PERIPLOCA GRECA—Grecian Silk Vine.**

Rapid grower, flowers purple.

RHYNOSPERMUM JASMINOIDES.

Evergreen, with white fragrant flowers in April and May; excellent for training against a wall.

Variegata. With variegated leaves.**ROSES.**

Several varieties of Noisette. 25c.

SOLANUM JASMINOIDES—Potato Vine

Evergreen.

Variegata. Variegated.**WISTARIA.****Sinensis Purpurea.** A beautiful climber, producing in early Spring large clusters of purple pea-shaped flowers, a vigorous grower.**Frutescens Magnifica.** Flowers in long tassels, pale blue, blooming later than the Chinese varieties, and also producing flowers during the Summer; extremely vigorous.**Sinensis Alba.** A white flowered variety, beautiful. 50c.**CLEMATIS.**

These are among the most beautiful climbing plants, are hardy, and intended for open ground culture. Should be trained on lattice work or pillars.

CLASS I.

Perpetual bloomers from April until Autumn.

Price, imported Plants, 2 yrs. grafts, \$1 each.**Alexandra.** Reddish white.**Duchess of Teck.** White, with a mauve bar.**Fairy Queen.** Very large, pale flesh, with pink bar in centre of each petal.**Gloire de St. Julien.** White, flushed mauve.**Henryii.** White, large.**Jackmanii.** Deep violet purple, most profuse bloomer; a well known and favorite variety, best of its color.**Lanuginosa.** White, tinted lilac.**Lawsoniana.** Rosy purple, darker vein.**Magnifica.** Reddish purple, with red bars.**Otto Frebel.** Greyish white, large.**Rubella.** Velvety claret.**Star of India.** Reddish violet purple, with red bars.**CLASS II.**

Flowering in Spring and early Summer.

Imported Plants, 2 years grafts.....\$1 each.

Countess of Lovelace. Light bluish lilac, double.**Duchess of Edinburg.** Double white, fragrant.**Standishii.** Violet blue, suffused with crimson.**Sophia fl. pl.** Lilac.

We can supply plants on own roots, home grown, of most of the above, at 50c each, but we have found the grafted plants imported from Europe to bloom earlier and more freely than plants on their own roots.

CLASS III.

Price 25c. Plants on own roots.

Clematis Coccinea. Flowers small, crimson, produced in the greatest profusion throughout the Summer.**Clematis Crispata.** Flowers bell shaped, of a delicate violet blue, fragrant; native.**Clematis Viticella.** Flowers purple; blooms during Summer.**Clematis Flammula.** Flowers white.**Clematis Erecta Corulea.** Of the herbaceous class. Flowers blue.

ORNAMENTAL HEDGE PLANTS.

CAPE JASMINE.

Six inches, pot grown, \$10 per 100.

EVONYMUS JAPONICA.

Twelve inches, \$10 per 100; \$75 per 1,000.

Six to eight inches, \$5 per 100; \$40 per 1,000.

LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE.

One year, fine plants, \$6 per 100.

THEA BOHEA.

From 3 inch pots, \$10 per 100.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

ALL HARDY IN THIS LATITUDE.

GYNERIUM ARGENTEUM — Pampas Grass.

A most ornamental plant, with silvery plume-like spikes of flowers, very hardy and thrives in any ordinary rich soil. 25c.; large plants, 50c.

Gynerium Roseum, or Rose Colored.

Among a large quantity of seedlings we found several plants producing flowers of a light rose and light purplish color. The plumes are also very large and silky. When just appearing they are of a purple tint; this gradually fades until a soft rose tint is retained. Plants are all propagated by division. 25c.

ERIANTHUS RAVENNE.

Attains a height of ten to twelve feet, throwing up numerous flower spikes.

Flower spikes grayish white; blooms profusely, and remains in bloom a long time; needs space to show its merits. 25c.

EULALIA JAPONICA.

A new variegated hardy grass from Japan. In appearance it somewhat resembles the ribbon grass while in a young state. It forms compact clumps of six feet in diameter. Its flower stalks are very graceful and numerous, and, after several years trial in our grounds, we highly commend it as a very desirable ornamental grass. 25c.

EULALIA JAPONICA ZEBRINA.

Similar in habit to above, but with its leaves blotched with gold. The stripe, instead of running longitudinally like in the former, run across the leaf. Price 25c.

CONIFEROUS—Evergreens.

Our stock of plants of this section is very large and of the finest quality. They are grown in pots during a part of the season, and being sent out with all their roots in a compact ball of earth, there is no danger of loss in transplanting.

We would again urge the necessity of planting small, healthy pot-grown plants in preference to larger specimens, which can only be furnished from open ground, and with these there is always connected some risk in transplanting. We append the height the different varieties may be expected to attain.

Price for plants grown in 4 and 6 inch pots, unless noted,	.....	50 cents.
12 plants, our selection of varieties.....		\$5.
Larger specimens, from 8 and 10 inch pots.....		\$1 to \$3 each.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA—Chili Pine.

A most remarkable variety, leaves stiff and sharp pointed, moderate grower. \$1 to \$3. 25 feet.

BIOTA—Arbor Vitæ.

Asiatic section.

Aurea. Golden; a beautiful compact tree of golden hue, most desirable. 12 inches, 50c.; 1½ to 2 feet, \$1. 8 to 10 feet.

Filiformis Pendula. Weeping, thread-like foliage, very curious. 6 to 8 feet.

Intermedia. Seedling of Aurea; compact, with habit of Golden and Chinese; from open ground. 25 to 50c. 8 to 10 feet.

Meldensis. Ashy foliage, rapid grower and distinct. 15 feet.

Rollisonii or Elegantissima. Growth more rapid and more open than Aurea, foliage golden hue.

Semper Aurea. A beautiful new variety still finer than Aurea; it retains its bright golden hue longer. 50 and 75c. 6 to 8 feet.

CEDRUS ARGENTEA—African Cedar.

Thrives well and forms a fine tree. 25 to 30 feet.

CEDRUS DEODORA—The Great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains.

A magnificent tree, succeeding admirably here. 1 foot, 50c.; 2 feet, \$1; larger sizes in proportion. 50 to 75 feet.

CEPHALOTAXUS FORTUNII—Fortune's Yew.

Broad leaved, moderate grower. 10 to 12 feet.

CHAMÆCYPARIS VARIEGATA—Variegated Cypress.

6 to 8 feet.

CRYPTOMERIA.

Japonica. Japan Cedar; a rapid growing tree of graceful habit. 25 feet.

Elegans. Foliage smaller and habit more compact.

CUNNINGHAMIA SINENSIS—Chinese Pine.

A tree somewhat like the Araucaria, with lance leaves and horizontal branches, rapid grower and very beautiful. 75 feet.

CUPRESSUS—The Cypress.

Australis. Of rapid growth and quite compact. (See Frenela.)

Benthami. A fine tree with dense compact head and long slender branches. 25 to 35 feet.

Cashmeriensis. Bluish cast, rapid grower. 40 to 60 feet.

Ericoides. Heath leaved; very compact, of moderate height, foliage quite distinct, turns purple in Winter.

Funebris. Funeral, rapid growth and graceful habit. 50 feet.

Glandulosa. Thrifty grower, foliage green, and bark of branches red. Attains a height of 50 feet.

Gracilis. Ashy green foliage, delicate and graceful habit.

Goveniana. Of rapid open growth, foliage dark green. 50 feet.

Hugelii. A rare species, of erect and rapid growth.

Knightiana Elegans. Foliage of glaucous hue, exceedingly graceful and of rapid growth. 30 to 50 feet.

Lawsoniana. Fine compact habit, foliage feathery, varies from a vivid green to a silvery tint, according to sub-varieties. It sports from seed. 10 to 20 feet.

Lawsoniana Alba Spica. A new sub variety of above, with distinct foliage, and of dwarf habit.

Lusitanica, or Sinensis Pendula. Cypress of Goa, a graceful variety of glaucous green and with pendant branches. 20 feet. **McNabiana.** Upright growth of Glaucus hue.

Macrocarpa, or Lambertina. A rapid open grower, foliage bright green. 30 to 50 feet.

Majestica. Foliage ashy green, of rapid growth, branches somewhat pendulous.

Majestica Viridis. Similar to the above, but with dark bright green foliage.

Nutkaensis — Thujopsis Borealis. Or Nootka Sound Cypress, of dwarf compact habit. 6 to 8 feet.

Nepalensis Pendula. A sub-variety of *Cupressus Lusitanica*.

Sempervirens Horizontalis. Rapid grower, branches spreading. 50 to 60 feet.

Sempervirens Pyramidalis. Oriental or Pyramidal Cypress, of very compact and shaft-like habit. From 25c. to 50c. each.

Torulosa, or Twisted Cypress. A rapid grower, of glaucous habit. 30 to 40 feet.

CALLITRIS QUADRIVALVIS—Thuya Articulata, or African Arbor Vitæ.

A medium sized tree, with foliage of a yellow cast.

FRENELA.

New Holland species, with delicate thread-like foliage, of graceful shape and appearance, rapid growers, but liable to be injured by Spring frosts while young. Must be planted where they can be sheltered from cold winds. Several varieties, viz: *Gunnii*, *Australis*, *Macrostachya*, &c.

JUNIPERUS—The Juniper Tree.

Communis. Common English.

Communis Hibernica. Irish; fine pyramidal growth. 8 to 10 feet.

Communis Pendula. English weeping. 15 feet.

Communis Suecica. Swedish; yellowish cast. 10 feet.

Japonica. Japanese; bright green, very good. 8 to 10 feet.

Oblonga. Nepaul; of spreading habit. 10 to 15 feet.

Oblonga Pendula. Nepaul Weeping; the finest of its class. 20 feet. 1 foot, grafted, \$1.

Repens. Creeping; quite unique variety; thrives in any soil.

Sabina. Savin; male and female, a low spreading dark-leaved shrub.

Squamata. Scaly; a trailing shrub of great beauty, and the finest of the trailing section.

LIBROCEDRUS DECURRENS—California Arbor Vitæ.

A magnificent and rapid growing tree, foliage in form of fans. 50 to 75 feet. 50c. to \$1.

LIBOCEDRUS CHILIENSIS — Chilian Arbor Vitæ.

Delicate foliage, silver striped. 6 to 8 feet.

PODOCARPUS JAPONICA — Japan Yew.

A medium sized tree of compact and rather bushy habit, leaves broad, dark green. 10 to 15 feet.

PODOCARPUS CORONARIUS.

Dwarf habit, grows erect.

PODOCARPUS NAJII.

With very broad leaves. Not hardy north of Augusta.

RETINOSPORA — Japan Cypress.

A new and valuable genus of small trees or shrubs from Japan, very hardy and desirable.

Filifera. Of medium height, branches very slender and thread like.

Obtusa. Leaves glossy green above, with silvery stripes beneath.

Pisifera or Pea Fruited. Dwarf growth, with slender branches and sharp pointed glaucous leaves.

Pisifera Aurea. Golden, with the tips of the branches of a bright golden hue, beautiful. 50c. to \$2.

Pisifera Argentea. With foliage tipped lighter yellow.

Plumosa or Plume Like. A rapid growing variety, with exquisite foliage and slender branches, very handsome. 50c. to \$2.

Plumosa Aurea. Similar in habit to Plumosa, but with foliage tipped with gold. 50c. to \$2 each.

Plumosa Albo Pieta. With foliage distinctly blotched silvery white, of dwarf habit, and requires shade to prevent sun scorching. 50c.

Squarrosa. Rapid grower, foliage light bluish green, very handsome, one of the best of the genus. 50c. to \$2.

TAXUS — The Yew.

Few varieties of this genus are desirable here, growth very slow.

Stricta. Of upright growth, but with slender branches and of open habit.

THUJOPSIS — Japan Arbor Vitæ.

Dolabratia. Axe-leaved; branches drooping, dark green leaves, of dwarf growth.

Dolabratia Variegata. Similar in habit to above, but with silver striped foliage; both thrive best in partial shade.

THUYA — Arbor Vitæ.

American section.

Ericoides. With heath-like foliage, very compact.

Pumila. Booth's; very dwarf, of dense rounded growth very distinct.

Gigantea. Nutall's; rapid growth and distinct, scarce.

Lobbii. Lobb's, from California; resembles Gigantea, but more compact, and not as rapid grower.

Plicata. Dwarf, from Nootka Sound; compact growth.

Tom Thumb. A dwarf variety, of slow growth and compact habit. 25c.

ROSES.

We have for years past made the growing of Roses on a large scale one of the main features of our establishment, and annually added every good new Rose to our collection; proving their qualities before sending them out, so that our customers can rely fully upon our selection. We have within the past twenty-nine years tested the relative merits of upwards of one thousand varieties, and those in the following list are the cream of their several classes.

The stock of plants numbers many thousands; still growing so many varieties, it is impossible for us to keep constantly a large quantity of each enumerated kind; we therefore beg persons sending their orders to allow us some latitude in the selection, or send an additional list to select from, in case those first named should be exhausted.

Our Roses are cultivated upon their own roots, excepting the newer sorts, and a very few varieties of great beauty of flower, but of such dwarf growth as to prevent their propagation unless budded upon strong growing stocks. These varieties are placed in a separate class.

A deep soil well fertilized with stable manure is the most favorable to the Rose. In planting, select two or three of the strongest branches, cut these back to two or three inches each, and remove all the smaller ones. Each new shoot will produce finer flowers than if the old wood is left. After the first killing frost, prune back the bush to three or four inches above ground.

No good flowers must be expected unless the plants are annually pruned.

The plants which we send out are grown in open ground, are very strong and healthy. The usual average height of Hybrids is four feet, and many varieties attain six feet in height. The tea and other dwarf sorts are from one to two feet high. Plants are cut back eighteen inches or two feet to reduce bulk in packing. We wish it distinctly understood that we do not enter into competition with growers who offer plants at less than half our rates. We desire a comparison of our plants and prices with the low priced collections offered by some growers, and we feel assured that the advantage will be vastly in our favor.

All Roses are ever blooming, except those especially noted at the end of the list.

GENERAL COLLECTION.

PRICES.

Purchasers' selection, 25c. each; \$3 per dozen.

Our selection of varieties, \$2.50 per dozen, all distinct.

Our selection of varieties, \$15 per hundred, all distinct.

SECTION I.

CHINA ROSES.

The Roses belonging to this class are among the best bloomers for this climate. Their flowers are produced in great abundance, though not equal in beauty of shape or variety of color to the other classes.

Archiduc Charles. Variable, light pink to deep crimson

Cammellioflora. Rosy purple.

Ducher. White, free bloomer.

Eugene De Beauharnais. Crimson, light centre.

Lawrenciana Virdis. Green Rose.

Louis Phillippe. Dark crimson spotted.

Purple Superior, or Agrippina. Dark crimson.

Theresa Stravins. White, pale flesh centre.

SECTION II.

TEA ROSES.

Varieties of bushy and dwarf habit are of delicate structure, profuse bloomers, very fragrant and desirable. The climbing section is of vigorous growth.

Aline Sisley. Deep carmine red.

Aristides. White, buff centre.

A Bouquet. Pink, mottled vermillion, coppery hue, dwarf.

Azelie Imbert, or Perfection de Mont-plaisir. Canary yellow.

Archimede. Rosy fawn, darker centre.

Anna Olivier. Blush.

Andre Schwartz. Crimson, variable in color.

Adrienne Christophe. Coppery and apricot, shaded rose.

Amabilis. With apricot centre.

Alphonze Karr. Deep rose.

Bremonde. Rosy carmine.

Belle Fleur D'Anjon. White, with pink centre.

Bon Silene. Rosy carmine, shaded salmon, fine in bud.

Bougere. Rosy bronze.

Catherine Mermet. Silvery, rose, large.

Clothilde. Deep rose.

Cornelia Cook. White, dwarf, slow growth, fine in bud.

Comtesse Riza DuPare. Coppery, shaded carmine.

Chamois. Buff centre, lighter edge.

Claire Carnot. Pale orange yellow centre, lighter edge.

Comtesse de Sembni. Rosy salmon.

Coquette de Lyon. Pale yellow, free bloomer.

Devoniensis. White, creamy centre.

Duchesse de Brabant—Comtesse de La-barthe. Salmon pink.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Dark crimson, not very double and of slow growth on own roots.

Enfant de Lyon. White, pink centre.

Etoile de Lyon. Large, full, canary yellow.

Gigantesque. White, pink centre.

Gloire de Rosamont. White, buff centre.

Gloire de Dijon. Salmon, shaded pink.

Goubault. Rose, with buff centre.

Homer.	Rose, salmon centre.	Mme. Joseph Schwartz.	White tinged flesh.
Isabella Sprunt.	Resembles <i>Soffrano</i> , but more vigorous and of lighter color.	Mme. Trille.	Salmon yellow, half climber.
Jean Pernet.	Yellow.	Mme. Welch.	White edge, centre orange yellow.
La Sylphide—Mme. Ristori.	White, with creamy centre.	Marie Ducher.	Light pink, shaded salmon.
Le Pacôte.	An old but still desirable kind, white, yellow centre.	Marie Guillot.	Pure white, dwarf.
Louis Richard.	Coppery rose, deeper centre.	Marie Sisley.	Yellowish white.
La Princesse Vera.	Flesh edged coppery rose.	Marie Vannentte.	Light yellow, outer petals tinged pink.
MM. Bravy—Alba Rosea, Mme. Sertot.	White, pink centre.	Marechal Niel.	Deep canary yellow, large and full, a free bloomer and of climbing growth: grows best if budded on strong stocks.
Mme. Amadien.	Flesh.	Marechal Robert.	Pale lemon, shaded buff.
Mme. Berard.	Salmon, style of <i>Gloire de Dijon</i> .	Mathilde Lenderts.	Bright rose.
Mme. Caroline Kuster.	White, orange yellow centre.	Nyphites.	Pure white, fine in bud, but a bad grower.
Mme. Charles.	Apricot.	Perle des Jardins.	Yellow, handsome but poor grower on own roots.
Mme. Chedane-Guinoiseau.	Light yellow.	Perle de Lyon.	Dark yellow.
Mme. de Tartas.	Rosy crimson.	Princesse Marie.	Pink.
Mme. Damaizin.	Salmon.	Rubens.	White, flesh centre.
Mme. Falcot.	Apricot yellow.	Reine de Portugal.	Yellowish, mottled pink, coppery hue.
Mme. Margottin.	Lemon yellow, with peach-colored centre.	Reine Maria Pia.	Deep rose, crimson edge.
Mme. Furtado.	Pink centre, lighter edge.	Soffrano.	Buff.
Mme. Louville.	Deep rose.	Sombreuil.	White, flesh centre.
Mme. Cusin.	Coppery rose.	Souvenir d'un Ami.	Salmon rose.
Mme. Camille.	Rosy salmon, large.	Triomphe du Luxembourg.	Rosy carmine, coppery tint.
Mme. H. Jamain.	White, lemon centre.	Zelia Pradel.	White with a yellowish centre, half climbing habit. Excellent.
Mme. Lambard.	Salmon pink, shaded deep rose.		
Mme. Caro.	Salmon pink.		

SECTION III.

HYBRID TEA.

This class is of recent origin. They were produced from crossing Tea with Hybrid perpetual Roses, and while a few denote well defined traits of both races, others seem to be pure Teas. Many are of very weak growth and bad color, hence we have rejected the greater number as undesirable. The following are valuable:

Cannes la Coquette.	Light flesh, shaded salmon.	constitution and apt to die back; always scarce on own roots.
Captain Christie.	Flesh, with deeper centre, free bloomer, fine flower, dwarf, thornless.	Mme. Alfred Carriere. Pure white, sometimes slightly tinged flesh, very free and constant bloomer and vigorous grower.
Cheshunt Hybrid.	Cherry carmine, shaded violet, of vigorous growth and free Spring bloom.	Michael Saunders. Deep violet crimson dwarf growth, very free bloomer.
Hou. George Bancroft.	Violet red.	Mme. Julie Weidemann. Silvery rose, centre darker, dwarf growth.
La France.	Delicate silvery rose, superb flower and free bloomer, but of weak	

SECTION IV.

BOURBON ROSES.

Roses belonging to this class are generally of a vigorous dwarf habit, branches short and thick, and mostly with one flower; when a branch outgrows the others it often bears a corymb, or a panicle of flowers. Free bloomers.

Gloire de France.	Pink.	Hermosa. Pale pink.
Imperatrice Eugenie.	Large, very full, beautifully cupped, delicate rose, an extra good flower.	Sir Joseph Paxton. Bright cherry red.
		Souvenir de la Malmaison. Large, very full, flesh, magnificent.

SECTION V.

NOISETTE AND OTHER PERPETUAL CLIMBERS.

Climbing Devoniensis (Tea.) White, creamy centre.

Chromatella or Cloth of Gold. Very large, chrome yellow. Best budded upon Manetti, when flowers are always darker than upon plants on own roots.

Caroline Goodrich. Flowers in clusters, lilac red, free bloomer, but not a climbing *Gen Jaqueminot* as claimed, as its color is totally distinct.

James Sprunt. A climbing China; dark crimson.

Jules Jurgensen. Magenta, centre shaded violet.

Lamarque. White.

Octavie. Deep crimson, very vigorous.

Princesse Stephanie. Salmon yellow.

Reine Marie Henriette. Bright cherry red, good form and of vigorous habit.

Reve D'Or or Climbing Sofrano. Deep coppery yellow.

Solfatare. Deep yellow, free bloomer.

Surprise. Buff or light coppery.

Vicomtesse D'Avesnes. Pink.

Wm. Allen Richardson. Orange yellow, centre coppery yellow.

Woodland Margaret. White, vigorous.

SECTION VI.

Noisette Dwarf Varieties.

Coquette des Alpes. White, flesh colored centre, free bloomer.

Celine Forestier. White, with yellow and lilac centre.

White Cluster. White, profuse bloomer.

SECTION VII.

HYBRID REMONTANT ROSES.

This class comprises the most perfect forms and colors. They are nearly all of vigorous growth. Some varieties bloom only during Spring and again in Fall, with an intermission of two months; others are as free bloomers as Tea Roses. First class varieties only are here described.

Abel Carriere. Velvety maroon.

Achille Gonod. Lilac rose.

Antoine Mouton. Bright rose.

Ardoisee de Lyon. Fiery red, slate colored edge.

Auguste Mie. Delicate pink.

Baronne Prevost. Deep rose.

Bessie Johnson. Light blush.

Berthe Leveque. Flesh white edge.

Belle Normande. Lilac pink.

Blanche de Meru. Light flesh.

Boieldien. Bright cherry red.

Cardinal Patrizzi. Deep purplish red.

Camille Bernadin. Vivid red, very good.

Claude Millon. Dark red, velvety.

Charles Lefebvre. Dark cherry carmine.

Charles Darwin. Brownish crimson.

Countess of Oxford. Carmine red.

Countess of Roseberry. Carmine rose, good form.

Crown Prince. Purplish crimson.

Dr. Hogg. Deep violet red.

Dr. Hooker. Crimson scarlet, shaded violet,

Dr. Sewell. Crimson scarlet, shaded purple, free bloomer.

Duc de Cazes. Purplish red, shaded violet, dwarf growth.

Duke of Connaught. Deep crimson, velvety, dwarf, not a free bloomer.

Duke of Edinburg. Vermilion.

Duke of Teck. Crimson scarlet.

Duchess of Connaught. Crimson, shaded with darker tint.

Duhamel Dumonceau. Brilliant red, shaded violet, free bloomer.

Emily Laxton. Cherry rose, good bud, free bloomer.

Empereur de Maroc. Dark crimson, shaded darker purple.

Exposition de Brie. Brilliant scarlet.

Fanny Petzold. Clear satin rose.

Felix Genero. Cherry red, globular.

Gabriel Tournier. Light crimson, free bloomer.

Gen. Jacqueminot. Fiery red, an old standard sort.

Gen. Washington. Brilliant vermillion.

Jean Liabaud. Vivid crimson, shaded maroon.

Jean Touvais. Deep red.

John Hopper. Brilliant pink.

John Nesmith. Brilliant deep red.

La Reine. Deep rosy lilac, a standard old variety.

Lamotte Sanguin. Bright scarlet.

La Rosiere. Fiery crimson, velvety.

Lord Raglan. Deep crimson, shaded purple.

Louis Van Houtte. Crimson maroon.

L'Oriflamme de St. Louis.	Dazzling red carmine.	Panachee D'Orleans.	Pink, with darker stripes.
Mme. Charles Wood.	Dark lilac carmine.	Prince Albert.	Deep crimson,
Mme. Catherine Souppert.	Flesh, bordered and shaded rose.	Princesse Camille de Rohan.	Very dark brownish crimson.
Mme. Auguste Van Geert.	Light pink.	Princess Mathilde.	Dark crimson, shaded purple.
Mme. Moreau.	Deep brilliant carmine, perpetual bloomer and best of its color.	Princess of Wales.	Light vermillion.
Mme. Recamier.	Delicate rose.	Princess Louise Victoria.	Deep carmine changing lighter, climbing.
Mme. Prosper Langier.	Bright pink.	Queen of Waltham.	Cherry rose.
Mme. Schmidt.	Very large, deep pink.	Rev. J. B. M. Camm.	Bright rosy pink.
M'lle Annie Wood.	Deep carmine red.	Raphael.	Dark red.
Marcheal Canrobert.	Bright pink.	Sappho.	White tinged pink.
Marcheal Suchet (Damaizin.)	Deep carmine pink.	Sidonie.	Light pink.
Magna Charta.	Bright pink.	Sir Garnet Wolseley.	Vermilion, shaded carmine.
Marchioness of Exeter.	Clear rose, tinted cherry rose.	Souvenir de Charles Montault.	Dark crimson, shaded purple.
Paul Neyron.	Deep pink, very large.	Souvenir de William Wood.	Dark purplish crimson, shaded dark violet.
Perle des Biances.	Pure white; free bloomer; synonym, <i>Boüle de Neige</i> .	Triomphe D'Amiens.	Deep red carmine shaded darker carmine.
Paeonia.	Crimson red.	Wm. Paul.	Deep crimson, very dwarf.
Pierre Setelzki.	Purple red.	Yolande D'Arragon.	Pale pink.
President Grevy.	Purple red.		
President.	Deep purple crimson, shaded violet.		

SECTION VIII.

ROSA POLYANTHA.

The varieties of this class, which have only been introduced within a few years, are crosses between the Japan type and Tees. They are ever-blooming, producing a profusion of clusters of very small, but very double flowers. Growth slender, dwarf, very desirable.

Cecile Brunner. Flowers one and a half inch in diameter, salmon pink, deeper centre, beautifully formed.

Little Pet. Flowers one inch and a half in diameter, blush when just opening but changing to white.

Mignonette. Delicate rose, changing to blush, flowers very small.

Paquerette. Pure white, flowers very small.

Perle d'Or. Not yellow, as its name indicates, but of a light buff shade, good form.

SECTION IX.

MOSS ROSES.

SPRING BLOOMERS, UNLESS NOTED.

Adolphe Brogniard. Pink.

Berangere. Rose carmine.

Eugene de Savoie. Pink.

Dame de Paul Fontaine. Deep purple, perpetual.

Eugene Verdier. Crimson, perpetual.

Glory of Moss. Light pink, compact habit.

Mme. Moreau. Bright pink.

Perpetual White. Pure white.

Precoce. Dark red.

Salet. Pale rose, perpetual.

Zobelle. Pink.

SECTION X.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES.

SPRING BLOOMERS.

Banksia Alba. White Banksia; flowers small in clusters, climbers.

Banksia Lutea. Yellow Banksia; flowers small in clusters.

Banksia Fortunii. White, flowers larger than *B. Alba*.

Persian Yellow. Very double, of intense chrome yellow; plants are all budded, as it is of no value on its own roots. 25c.

SECTION XI.

ROSES BUDED UPON MANETTI.

We do not recommend budded Roses for general cultivation, as few persons give these the proper care, and consequently they bring disappointment; therefore we advise none but careful amateurs to order this class of plants. The main objection to budded Roses by many persons is on account of the suckers they sometimes throw out; this is partially avoided if they are planted sufficiently deep to place the junction of the bud with the stock from two to three inches below the surface of the soil.

There is a growing demand for budded Roses from persons who appreciate their value, especially for exhibition flowers, as many sorts do not attain full perfection when grown upon their own roots.

This section comprises varieties which it is almost impossible to multiply to any extent upon their own roots, and also many newer sorts which have only been introduced within the past few months.

Plants are all budded low. Price 35c. each; \$4 per 12.

HYBRID PERPETUAL.

Alfred Leyvaux. Bright cherry rose.

A. K. Williams. Bright reddish crimson.

Anna de Diesbach. Fine satin rose, large.

Baronne de Rothschild. Rosy pink, beautiful form.

Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild. Rosy crimson.

Brightness of Cheshunt. Vivid brisk red.

Colonel Felix Breton. Crimson, violet.

Comtesse Adrienne de Germiny. Bright cherry red.

Comtesse de Camando. Rich deep crimson.

Comtesse de Casteja. Deep crimson, brighter centre.

Comtesse de Mailly Nesle. Bright rose, tinted white.

Deuil du Colonel Denfert. Dark purple, velvety.

Directeur Alphand. Blackish purple, shaded brown.

Docteur Henon. Pure white, thornless.

Duchesse de Valambrosa. Light rosy peach.

Dupuy Jamain. Bright cherry rose.

Edgar Jolibois. Red, shaded crimson.

Edward Andre. Purplish red.

Eliza Boelle. White, slightly tinted flesh, very dwarf.

Etienne Levet. Light carmine red.

Eugene Appert. Dark fiery red, shaded maroon.

Eugene Furst. Velvety crimson.

Eugene Transon. Bright red, dwarf, almost like a China rose.

Ferdinand Chaffotte. Reddish violet, large.

Fisher Holmes. Scarlet, shaded dark scarlet.

Frauen Michelon. Silvery rose.

George Moreau. Deep rose or light red.

Gloire Lyonnaise. Very large white when fully expanded, but canary yellow while in bud; vigorous grower. Spring bloomer.

Was sent out as a Yellow Hybrid; has no claim to that color, but is, however, a distinct and desirable variety.

Grandeur of Cheshunt. Light crimson, shaded rose.

Helen Paul. Light flesh, changing to white.

Henrik Schultheis. Lilac rose.

Joseph Metral. Red shaded with lighter tint

La France. Silvery peach, excellent, but a poor grower, and apt to die back.

Le Havre. Bright vermillion.

Leon Renault. Light crimson.

Mabel Morrison. A white form of Baronne de Rothschild.

Mme. Alphonse Lavallee. Lilac rosy carmine.

Mme. Berthe Mackart. Bright crimson, reverse of petals silvery.

Mme. Colombie. Bright rose and sometimes currant red,
Melle Susanna de Rodocanachi. Rose, shaded white.
Marguerite de Roman. Salmon flesh.
Marie Finger. Rosy salmon.
Marie Rady. Bright red, glossed white.
Marshall P. Wilder. Cherry carmine.
Merveille de Lyon. White, lightly tinted flesh, large flower.

Nardy Freres. Rosy violet.
Olga Marix. White, flesh centre.
Prefet Limberg. Dark velvety red.
Sultan of Zanzibar. Dark crimson maroon.
Ulrich Brunner. Cherry crimson.
Violette Boyer. White, tinted flesh.
White Baronne. Pure white form of *Bonne de Rothschild*.

NEW VARIETIES OF 1884--1885.

HYBRID PERPETUAL.

These were personally selected during the above two seasons from the best novelties exhibited in England and France, and after testing these here we can recommend them as valuable additions. Price 50c. each.

Bedford Belle. Blush white, tinted rose, good grower.
Charles Lamb. Bright red, fine in bud.
Etendard de Lyon. Bright peony red, large.
Garden Favorite. A Bourbon perpetual, light flesh, free bloomer.
Longfellow. Rich violet crimson, fine form.

Hebe. Delicate rose, shaded white.
Mme. de Wettstein. Bright cherry red, large.
Mme. Norman Neruda. Light cherry carmine, perfect form.
Mrs. C. Swailes. Salmon flesh, of dwarf growth.
Souvenir de Leon Gambetta. Bright carmine, large.

The New Striped Rose, PRIDE OF REIGATE.

This is so far the first really good Striped Hybrid Perpetual introduced. It is a sport of *COUNTESS OF OXFORD* and originated in England in 1884, where its novel color and markings attracted great attention at the Rose Show at South Kensington where it was then first exhibited. Color bright carmine red, finely striped with white; flower large, full and well shaped. Very free flowering, and as tried in our grounds it sustains the same constant form of variegation as it has in England. It is as handsome and desirable as it is novel. Price \$1 each.

TEA.

NEW AND OLD VARIETIES. PRICE 35C. EACH.

Beante de l'Europe. Buff yellow, good form and of half climbing habit.
Charles Legrady. Carmine red, changing to rosy salmon.
Chromatella or Cloth of Gold. Deep yellow, an old and favorite variety; shows its deep color best when budded.
Clothilde Souppert. Rosy buff, half climber.
Comtesse Albane de Villeneuve. Red, shaded lighter.
Devonieusis (climbing.) White, flesh centre.
Duchesse Mathilde. Pure white.
Emily Dupuy. Pale fawn, in the style of *Wm. Allen Richardson*, but better; half climber.
Grace Darling. White, shaded pink.

Lady Mary Fitzwilliams. Blush, sometimes pure white.
Madame de Watteville. Pale yellow, margined pink.
May Paul. Red inside, lilac outside.
Marechal Niet. Deep chrome yellow; always deeper in color and better grower when budded.
Papa Gontier. Bright red, reverse of petals purple.
Perle des Jardins. Bright yellow, best when budded.
Souvenir de Gabriel Drevet. Salmon white, with rose centre.
Sunset. A sport of *Perle des Jardins*, of a rich tawny yellow, weak grower upon own roots.

HYBRID TEA.

Camoens. Rose, yellowish centre.

Etendard de Jeanne d'Arc. Creamy white,
large.

BOURBON.

M'lle Berger. Delicate rose, medium size flowers.

Queen of Bedders. Dark crimson, dwarf, very free bloomer.

Red Malmaison. Brilliant carmine, profuse bloomer, dwarf, smaller than the old Souvenir de la Malmaison.

New Rose, AMERICAN BEAUTY.

Resembles LA FRANCE in shape and size but its color is of a deep shade of rose; an excellent flower. Plant is of dwarf habit and slow growth, and seems to be better suited to pot culture and forcing than to open ground. Small plants from 3 inch pots, or budded upon Manetti. 50c.

New Rose, HER MAJESTY.

Growth vigorous, but an exceedingly shy bloomer. Flowers large, light rose. So far it has fallen short of what was expected from it, and unless it proves better another season it will not become a popular sort. Budded plants, 50c.

New Rose, THE BRIDE.

A sport from CATHERINE MERMET. Flower pure white. Probably a good forcing rose, but rather indifferent so far for open ground. Small plants from 2½ inch pots, 75c.

New Rose, WM. FRANCIS BENNETT.

Flowers large, deep crimson, beautiful in bud and free bloomer. Doubtless a valuable sort for forcing and glass culture, but after two years trial under careful cultivation it proves undesirable for open ground here, as its color soon fades and becomes a dingy lilac pink; of very dwarf growth. Small plants from 3 inch pots, or budded upon Manetti, 50c.

GREENHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

THIS branch of our establishment is now the largest and most complete in the South. For this department a special Catalogue (No. 2) is published on the 1st of February of each year. The increasing demand for Greenhouse Plants has enabled us to keep up with the march of progress, and induced us to cultivate a very large and varied stock of Plants, not only of the favorite classes usually found in greenhouses, but also Plants of the newest introduction. Our facilities for propagating large quantities of healthy stock, and the saving of fuel, enable us to offer Plants at unusually low prices.

Special attention is called to our very large stock of *Winter blooming* plants such as Abutilons, Begonias, Bouvardia, Cestrum, Chorozema, Daphne, Eupatorium, Euphorbia, Libonia, Stevia, etc.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OF PLANTS FOR WINTER BLOOMING.

Many persons unacquainted with the most desirable classes of plants often find some difficulty in making suitable selections. To prevent disappointment when plants are selected injudiciously, we would suggest to our patrons to order special collections, stating whether they are required for Greenhouse culture, Winter blooming, or for Summer decorations of flower gardens. These collections are composed of the most desirable classes, and of such as we grow in large quantities. In making these collections we guarantee that they will give satisfaction, and the utmost liberality will be observed in the quantity sent.

No. 1—Collection of 12 Greenhouse Plants, all distinct.	.....	\$ 2 00
" 2 " 25 "	.....	4 00
" 3 " 50 "	.....	8 00
" 4 " 100 "	.....	15 00

WATERMELON SEED.

AUGUSTA RATTLESNAKE.—This variety has become well known in the Northern markets for its great excellence, and it is conceded that the finest Melons of this variety are raised in the vicinity of Augusta. The seed which we offer is perfectly pure, and from selected Melons planted at great distance from any other. This strain has been kept pure for upwards of twenty years, and the annual increase in orders from large growers is a guarantee of its quality. One pound, \$1.50; five pounds, \$6.50; ten pounds and upwards per pound, \$1.25. Postage 16c. per pound additional if sent by mail.



"FERTILAND"

CENTRAL PORTION OF ORNAMENTAL GROUNDS, SHOWING MAGNOLIA AND